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• LAST EDITION

OPPOSITION TO THE ANGELUS PRAYER PROJECT SPREADS

Disclosure of Real Purpose of
United States Senate Resolu-
tion Arouses Many to an Ap-
preciation of Danger Involved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William S. Farmer, most worshipful grand master of the New York Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., told a representative of this bureau on Monday that he was personally opposed to the Senate resolution which has come to be known as the Roman Catholic Angelus affair. Emphasis is laid on the fact that this is Mr. Farmer's personal opinion, and was not given to this bureau as the official view of the leader of the Masonic fraternity in this state. The grand master said that the resolution had not been considered officially by the Grand Lodge, which, he declared, had not taken up the question at all. He did, however, give permission to this bureau to say that personally he was opposed to the resolution.

In the opinion of those who have followed the Angelus prayer resolution affair from the first, it is considered fortunate that some time may elapse before consideration of that resolution is reached by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The lapse of time, it is pointed out, will give opportunity for the dissemination of correct information as to the real purpose of the resolution, thus bringing out into the light of public scrutiny a measure which, if finally passed as already adopted by the Senate, would give to a single church the right, at least in excuse, to force upon all the people a period of thought about that church, if not actually one of its prayers.

Meanwhile the necessity for taking full advantage of the opportunity for thorough study of the situation is being increasingly recognized. Protests against the resolution continue to go forward to Washington from this city and vicinity, and clergymen and laymen are becoming more alert to the real danger lying behind the resolution. On Monday this bureau learned that a man who has a special interest in offsetting all attempts to introduce sectarian issues into public discussion at this time, upon being informed of the Angelus prayer affair, had said that immediately upon his return to Washington he would communicate with congressmen in an effort to make them see the error involved in the Senate's unquestioning approval of the resolution as it stands.

Clergymen and others continue to declare their surprise that the Senate should countenance any such sectarianism as is evident in the resolution. It continues to be evident, in a large number of cases, that few of those questioned have heard anything about the movement, and many withhold any direct comment, or request that their names be not used, although expressing the belief that such a resolution would not, of course, be allowed to pass the House.

Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, made a gesture of emphatic protest when informed of the affair, and his reply, which is a type of others was as follows:

"As an Anti-Saloon League official, that organization being undenominational, I have nothing to say; but as a Presbyterian I have a very strong opinion on the subject, and that is that the ritual of no denomination ought to have recognition in any branch of the federal government, and the Angelus, being, as I understand it, a prayer addressed to the Virgin Mary, and not to God, is decidedly out of place in this connection."

The publication of the Angelus prayer, as taken from a Roman Catholic prayer book, has opened the eyes of many who did not know before that the Angelus meant anything other than a moment of prayer. Now that they know exactly what the prayer is, they resent mention of it in the resolution, and the inference that the sentiment of the Angelus is "in accord with the traditional spirit and sentiment of this country," in the words of the resolution.

This bureau has learned that two prominent Protestant religious publications will shortly publish editorials dealing with this subject.

Situation in Hastings, Neb.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In connection with the Angelus resolution passed by the United States Senate, a situation in a western town has come to the attention of this bureau. It seems that the Methodist Church in Hastings, Neb., has a chime of bells given to the community by a citizen in honor of his mother, and placed by him on the Methodist Church building. This gift was made in 1916. Now the Hastings Tribune in its issue of July 9 carries an editorial calling attention to the fact that the bells were given to the community with the Methodist Church as trustee, and declares, "It is especially fitting, therefore, to use these bells for the community Angelus on the days fixed, twice a week."

SINN FEINER AND IRISH CONSCRIPTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington, the Sinn Fein propagandist, has gone back to Europe, and even though the Sinn Fein press in this city says her passport does not entitle her to go to Ireland, she said just before she sailed in a letter to the editor of the Gaelic American:

"As soon as possible we hope to take part in Ireland in the fight against conscription."

Mrs. Skeffington is accompanied by Nora Connolly and Margaret Skinnider, and their passports, too, give them passage only to England.

"It is not the intention of any of the returning exiles," writes Mrs. Skeffington, "to remain in England a moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

FIRST OBJECTIVE IS NOT REACHED

In Great Attack on Wide Front
Germans Fail East of Rheims
and Further West Are Success-
fully Counter-Attacked

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The great French fête was over. Paris was going to bed, when the first dull roar of the guns booming out the new offensive began to float over the streets, and the vivid flashes to light up the midnight sky. All night Paris listened to the thunder, and watched the lightning in the sky. And then came the news that the huge shells from the great naval guns were falling at Meaux, only 30 miles away, and that the enemy was obviously endeavoring to disorganize as completely as possible the supply system behind the Allies' lines.

If von Ludendorff ever hoped for one moment that the celebration of Bastille Day would find General Foch off guard, he miscalculated hopelessly. For days it had been known that he was massing for this attack, and when his columns began to debouch the only question was, whether the main weight would fall on Château Thierry, in an attempt to force his way down the road to Meaux and Paris, or whether he would first endeavor to get possession of the ruler's head of Rheims and the bits round them, so as to secure his flank against an attack from the direction of Chalons and St. Menchould.

As a matter of fact the first thrust fell on the United States' troops, under General Liggett, at Château Thierry. These consisted of the six divisions of the first army, and they found themselves in the thick of the effort of the Germans to place their pontoons on the Marne, between Château Thierry and Dormans, so as to cross from the north to the south bank. This terrain constitutes the extreme right of the new attack, the line following the windings of the river bank for the twenty miles, from Château Thierry to Dormans, then bending north to the little town of Bligny, some nine miles southwest of Rheims, circling the great cathedral city to the north, and then bending once more, almost due east, to the town of Maison de Champagne.

It was about half past four when the German troops, on the northern bank, made their first effort to cross. In spite of the withering fire of the Allies they laid their bridges, from bank to bank, at Fossey, some eight miles up the stream from Château Thierry and at Dormans some 20 miles up the windings of the river. Simultaneously, however, they were attacking all along the line, meeting General Liggett's men in the section immediately east of Château Thierry, the French and Italians between that (Continued on page seven, column one)

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BARON BURIAN'S NOTE TO PREMIERS

Sees Little Difference in "Principles Enunciated" by Statesmen of Belligerents—Approves President's Four New Points

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

—Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a note addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, is quoted in a dispatch from Vienna as saying:

"If we sum up all that has been said on the enemy's side in regard to their war aims we recognize three groups of aspirations, which are being set forth to justify the continuation of bloodshed so that the ideals of mankind may be realized."

"The freedom of all nations, which are to form a League of Nations and which in future shall settle their differences by arbitration and not by arms, is to reign."

"The domination of one nation by another nation is to be excluded."

"Various territorial changes are to be carried out at the expense of the Central Powers."

"These annexationist aims, though variously shaped, are generally known."

"The intention, however, also exists, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary, to carry out her internal disintegration for the purpose of the formation of new states. Finally, our opponents demand our atonement because we dared to defend ourselves, and successfully, against their attacks. Our ability to defend ourselves is termed militarism and must, therefore, be destroyed."

"Territorial aims are, in fact, the only things now separating the different belligerent groups."

"For the great interests of humanity and for the justice, freedom, honor and peace of the world, as set forth in the laws of modern political conception, regarding which we need not accept any advice, we also are ready to fight."

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

"From the confident utterances of our opponents it appears they have no fear of being defeated. If they, nevertheless, represent the peace treaties as a warning of our treatment of a defeated enemy, we do not consider the reproach justified."

"None of the belligerent states need ever come into the position of Russia and Rumania as we are ever ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents."

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the news from France up to midday indicates that the Germans have not penetrated the French and American battle positions at any point, though they have at one or two places advanced to a depth of three to four miles. The German offensive may thus be said to have been so far definitely checked.

THE GERMAN OBJECTIVE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

From a captured map it is evident that the Germans' main attack was intended to be down the Marne Valley into Epernay. There is every indication that the enemy intended the attack should be a really big one. Thirty divisions so far have been identified. Some of them came from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, so it is believed there is little likelihood of the Germans launching another attack while this one is on.

Millions Spent by Germany to Influence United States Press

Boston Mayor Appoints Housing Committee

Advertising Propaganda of Large Business Interests

General Electric Company Strikers Are Being Organized

Hardships Mooney Appeal Again Dismissed

Shipyard Strike in California Near Settlement

NICELAS BUDKA IS UNDER ARREST

Roman Catholic Ruthenian
Bishop Taken into Custody in
Canada on Charge of Sedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Deep interest is evinced in Winnipeg over the arrest of Bishop Nicolas Budka at Hafford, Sask., on the charge of sedition. Budka is head of the Ruthenian Roman Catholics in western Canada, and his headquarters are located in this city.

Nicolas Budka came to Canada from Austria in the autumn of 1912. He was a citizen of that country at the time of his taking up residence in western Canada. He is an extremely young man to be designated bishop of any diocese, as he is still in his early thirties. A prominent Roman Catholic, a native of Lemberg, who had been active politically in Canada in 1911, was influential in obtaining the boy bishop for the illiterate Ruthenians in western Canada. He stated that the appointment of Budka to the See had been sanctioned and blessed by the Pope.

Budka's avowed ambition from the time he arrived in Canada was to establish "a Canadian Ukraine" as he expressed it. However, the first time that his utterances were taken cognizance of by the local Canadians was in July, 1914, shortly after the outbreak of war. He issued a pastoral letter before Great Britain formally entered the struggle in which he called upon all Canadian Ukrainians to return to Austria and fight against Serbia. He also incited his clergy to offer up prayers for the Austrian Emperor.

The citizens of Yorkton, Sask., held a mass meeting in July, 1914, for the purpose of drafting a resolution of protest to Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, against Bishop Budka using his position as a Roman Catholic Church dignitary to act as the political agent of the Austrian Government with whom he must have had reason to believe Canada would soon be at war. So far as is known no action was taken against him by the government.

Bishop Budka, and Father Posky, who had been taken into custody, were released on bail of \$3000 each.

RAILROAD RATES MAY BE OPPOSED

New Transportation Schedules
Are Held to Be Adverse to
Best Business Interests of the
New England States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Whether the New England States will protest to the United States Railroad Administration regarding the operation of the recently increased railroad rates, freight and passenger, was considered at a private conference of members of public utilities boards from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, held in Boston today. Representatives of commercial organizations were invited to attend a public hearing on this question in the afternoon.

Both the conference and hearing were held at the office of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. New England is considered face to face with peculiar problems as a result of the federal increase of railroad rates. The rate structure heretofore has been arranged to compensate the six easternmost states for their geographical remoteness. A good measure of this compensating factor has been eliminated by the new federal order.

The utilities experts had under consideration, aside from the reasonableness of the general increase in rates, the difficulties imposed by the horizontal increase of 25 per cent in the case of joint rates to the West and South. It is felt that this increase works to the disadvantage of this section of the United States.

The elimination of certain differential rates also is a problem calling for detailed discussion, particularly the differential by way of the Canadian lines to the West. Increases in rates for milk, coal and other special commodities present another special problem.

The reasonableness of the double increase in class rates, by adding 25 per cent to the rates approved in April by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the possibilities of a readjustment of passenger rates were other phases under consideration.

The representatives of the utilities boards present today included the following: For Massachusetts, Chairman Frederick J. Macleod and Joseph B. Eastman; for Rhode Island, Chairman William C. Bliss; for Connecticut, Chairman Richard T. Higgins and Charles C. Elwell; for Maine, Chairman Benjamin F. Cleaves and F. G. McArde, rate and tariff expert; for New Hampshire, Chairman Edward C. Niles, Prof. T. W. D. Worthen and William T. Gunnison; for Vermont, W. E. Dutton and N. D. Clawson, clerk of the Vermont commission.

George W. Anderson of the Interstate Commerce Commission of Washington, came with the members of the commissions at the conference.

ALLIES OCCUPY MURMAN COAST

Kazan, Important Volga Town,
Captured by Tzecho-Slovaks,
Who Now Control Lower
Volga Valley

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German press publishes reports from Moscow stating that British and American troops, who now occupy the whole of the Murman coast, have occupied Kem and are advancing toward Soroka. The Soviet in the latter town is reported as having moved to Nirok. Entente commanders have appealed to the local populace for their support against the German and Finnish forces, stating that the Murman coast is regarded as a Russian territory under Entente protection.

Mr. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Secretary, has demanded, through the Moscow British representative, withdrawal of the Entente forces now on the Murman coast.

Kazan, an important Volga town, has been captured by the Tzecho-Slovak forces, despite desperate resistance with the Red Guards, thus controlling the Lower Volga Valley. The Tzechos are said to have used Trotsky's Ural mobilization for their own purposes, by the formation of so-called Black Guards, with which they are strengthening their own troops, as also those of the counter-revolutionaries.

Closely Guarded

Plans of Allies in Russia Are Not Disclosed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What shall be done by the United States, in concert with the Allies, to help Russia get to that point where effective opposition may be offered to Germany is still the uppermost question in administration and diplomatic circles. That the President has formulated a policy there is every reason to believe, and apparently it is such a policy that, because of its very nature, public comment may not be made upon it. This much may be said: If a policy has been decided upon which will have as a fundamental aid and assistance for the Russians, it will involve an amount of detail that is far beyond the comprehension of the ordinary person, and all of these details will essentially be secret.

Much speculation is being indulged in concerning the Russian situation and this country's part and duty. The President realizes, and so do the allied governments, that what is to be done constitutes a movement of strategy, both economic and military, on a scale of magnitude such as this war never has witnessed. In the very nature of the case any hint of what the plan may be must, in all circumstances, be kept from the enemy, or at least until such time as the President shall deem it wise to make the truth and purpose known. Certain facts are known, but the publication of them would constitute a betrayal of the cause of the United States amounting to treason, at this moment.

Allies Freed From Blame

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German attempts to fasten the blame for the assassination of Count von Mirbach in Moscow upon the Allies have been thwarted by the admission of responsibility by the Central Executive Committee of the Left of the Social-Revolutionary Party, according to advices to the State Department. No pretense is now made in Moscow that the Allies were in any way responsible for the assassination.

The Social Revolutionary Party is a group of former Premier Kerensky's followers, who have been able to maintain an organization since the overthrow of the provisional government. The Left, it is understood here, has broken away from the remainder of the party and joined forces with the Bolsheviks.

Union of Tzecho-Slovaks Sought

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—General Horvath, recently proclaimed ruler of Siberia, says a Peking dispatch to The Times, dated July 13, has expressed willingness to facilitate the movement of the Tzecho-Slovak troops toward the trans-Baikal region over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Tzechos propose to attempt to reach Irkutsk with a view to resuming communication with their compatriots in Western Siberia, and will formally ask the Chinese Government for permission to traverse Manchuria.

There are indications, the dispatch adds, that some of the Austrian prisoners in Siberia are anxious to join the ranks of the Tzechos.

TRIAL OF M. MALVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Today the trial of M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in several cabinets, begins before the Senate sitting as a high court. It will be remembered that M. Malvy was accused by Leon Daudet, in a letter addressed to the President of the republic, of having acquainted the enemy with military and diplomatic secrets and particularly with those for the offensive of April 16, 1917. M. Malvy is generally considered responsible for the growth of the defeatist movement in France, since 1914.

CALL ISSUED FOR DRAFT REGISTRANTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fifteen states were called upon by Provost Marshal-General Crowder today for 7000 draft registrants fit for general military service to be sent to schools for special training. The movement will be between Aug. 1 and 15. Registrants may be voluntarily inducted for this service until July 22. A special call also was issued for 399 draft men qualified as cooks, to move on Aug. 1 and to be accepted as volunteers until July 23.

The allotment for the school call includes: Connecticut 106; University of Maine. Massachusetts 100; University of Maine.

NEW ZEALAND FIRM ON SAMOA QUESTION

Dominion Finance Minister Says
German Penetration of Pacific Must Be Stopped for the Safety of the Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The voice of New Zealand has been heard as distinctly and imperatively on the question of the fate of Samoa and Pacific islands as that of Australia in Mr. Hughes' speech a few days ago.

The British Empire league entertained a number of guests at luncheon at Claridge's yesterday, when Mr. Massey, prime minister of New Zealand, and Sir Joseph Ward, finance minister of the Dominion, spoke of peace terms in relation to the outposts of the Empire. Mr. Massey referred to the immensely important event in the constitutional development of the country, which saw representatives of the overseas dominions, sitting round the council table with representatives of the Mother Country, sharing equally with them the responsibilities of considerations of terms of peace.

Having just visited the New Zealand troops in France, the Prime Minister declared that the war would go on, no matter how long, until an end would be reached acceptable to Britain and her allies.

Sir Joseph Ward advocated the consideration of peace terms in order that the country should not be as unprepared to enter a peace conference as it was to enter the war. Speaking for Mr. Massey and himself, he wished to say, on behalf of New Zealand, that they had come with a positive mandate to make clear that the public of the dominion would never tolerate the handing back of Samoa to Germany. Upon no question of public policy had opinions in both New Zealand and Australia been so clear or united, and the opinion of 6,000,000 people could not be regarded as negligible, especially when they had earned the right to be heard on the battlefield of the Empire.

If such a calamity as the handing back of the islands to Germany ever occurred, and he used the word deliberately, the majority of the people of the Dominion would feel inclined to despair of the Mother Country, and the bonds of the Empire, which war had knit so closely together, would be brought to a training point. God forbid that such a contingency should arise, but it was necessary to be frank. This declaration, Sir Joseph continued, was the result of a deep-seated conviction born of experience of German penetration.

The motto to be live and let live, and it was just because the whole spirit and purpose of German policy was absolute negation of that doctrine, that the Dominion objected to the presence of Germany in the Pacific.

ATTACK ON FRENCH TRANSPORT PROVENCE

PARIS, France (July 5) (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The torpedo attack by a German submarine on the French transport Provence, which was badly damaged but did not sink, took place in the Spanish port of Palamos, 40 miles north of Barcelona, at 11 p. m. April 13, according to Le Petit Parisien, whose correspondent reports that Lieutenant Reginaldo of the Spanish Navy, who was in command at Palamos, has been arrested.

The correspondent says that the Spanish Government has appointed three officers to investigate allegations that the officer was won over by German agents.

The dispatch declares that the submarine was only 500 yards off shore in the harbor at the time it fired the torpedo and that the commander of the Provence did not defend his vessel for fear of sending shots into the town, as the U-boat was between his vessel and the shore.

A brief dispatch from Washington on April 23, quoting diplomatic advices from France, announced "the torpedoing in Spanish territorial waters" of the Provence, adding that the Spanish press was incensed over the incident.

WOMEN OF LONDON URGE PROHIBITION DURING WAR-TIME

Important Demonstration Planned
for July 20—Glasgow to Take
Plebiscite on One Week's
Prohibition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The women of London are arranging an important demonstration for July 20, to demand the prohibition of the liquor traffic during the war and the period of demobilization.

The procession of women will form on the Embankment and march to Hyde Park, where speeches will be made from several platforms. Many women's organizations, not actually connected with temperance work are joining the procession, and it is expected that thousands of women will gather to declare their conviction that, from purely patriotic motives, the time has arrived when the manufacture and sale of strong drink should cease.

Great interest is being taken in the proposed demonstration, although the committee is having to work without the help of the press. So far, none of the English papers have given publicity to the demonstration. Meanwhile, Glasgow is taking an important step toward prohibition of the drink traffic in preparing to take a plebiscite of Parliamentary voters as to whether total prohibition should be enforced throughout the city for one week. The City Council has already agreed to the plebiscite being taken, and now that the new voters' roll is completed, it may be expected that the plebiscite will be taken in the near future.

Brewers' Aid to Alliance

Mr. Andreae Says That This Support Was Resented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The intellectuals of the National German-American Alliance resented the fact that the only thing which would stir the rank and file of the membership to action, the only point on which the membership would move, was the prohibition question," said Percy Andreae, whose relations with the alliance are now well known to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Andreae was the first president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor. This was the instrument created by the brewers and allied trades to organize the opposition to prohibition. Mr. Andreae, in a previous interview in these columns, has told how he turned to the German-American Alliance in pursuit of this aim.

"The fact was, as I have said before, that the alliance had little money to run on, since the great mass of the membership was working men, who could not be expected to contribute largely to the alliance's support. Their interest in the alliance was as touching the fight it carried on against prohibition—that is, as regards the means the alliance gave them of continuing their customs in respect to liquors."

"The brewers were, of course, at one with the membership in this, and Dr. Hexamer turned to them for the financial support his organization did not provide for itself. I am told that Dr. Hexamer's scatter to contribute portion of his own fortune on the alliance. He was given assistance from all the brewers, but of course the majority of the brewing industry is in the hands of the German-Americans, and they, naturally, were more closely akin to the German-American Alliance. The brewers gave, chiefly when they had need to."

"This financial foundation was resented by the 'intellectual' element in the alliance—I call them intellectuals myself, without being advised of any general use of the term, and I mean the ministers, the school teachers, etc. There have been indications that Dr. Hexamer tried to conceal something of the extent of the support of the liquor interests, but the 'intellectuals' knew of it, and they did not like it. Their aim was for the perpetuation of German thought and customs. With the radical element, headed by Dr. Hexamer, the ambition went far beyond this. It was, as it has been shown, nothing less than the Germanism of the United States."

"Dr. Hexamer, at the time of the hearing in Washington on the dissolution of the alliance charter, did not want this dependence on the liquor interests to get across the waters, as he sought to maintain the aspect of a great German movement on the face of the alliance. That is the way it looked to me."

"I recall that during the hearing trace was found of a sum of money, between \$5000 and \$10,000, which had been given to the alliance from some source. Members of the alliance, put on the stand, denied knowing anything of where it came from, and naturally suspicion began to be aroused, for there was thought that this might have been a contribution from the German Embassy. I sat there and listened, and when the hearing was over I took several of the officers aside and said to them, 'Why do you allow the suspicion of disloyalty to rest upon you to save Dr.

Hexamer's vanity? Why don't you plainly tell the committee just where this money came from?"

"But they answered, 'We don't know.'"

"I have reason to believe," I told them, "that it came from the United States Brewers Association, because I know of just such a sum having been contributed to the German-American Alliance by the United States Brewers Association, which was not included in the amounts which they received from me, for the purpose of maintaining an office and secretary."

DRY PARTY URGES BONE DRY LAW

Clubs and Societies Asked to Use Their Influence With Members of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Prohibition Party is keeping up its efforts to arouse public sentiment to act on Congress for immediate bone-dry war prohibition. A press bulletin from prohibition headquarters here, signed by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman, says:

"Letters are going out to thousands of papers and to thousands of individuals urging their cooperation for inspiring Congress to act in this session and give us immediate bone-dry war prohibition. All the national chambers of commerce and commercial club bodies have been written and asked to follow the lead of Detroit (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce in writing Congress."

"Each day brings the news of some new body which has acted. This week for example, the chambers of commerce of Lansing, Mich., Baxter, Kan., Arkansas City, Kan., and Omaha, Neb., responding to letters from national headquarters, came together in their respective official capacities, indorsed national prohibition and sent wires to both houses of Congress."

"It has heretofore been no uncommon thing for churches to wire Congress, but the new voices now in evidence—the voices of commerce and labor—are most encouraging. If Congress acts—as we believe it will act—before the close of this session, it will perhaps be due in large measure to these new voices."

"If you have not yet gotten the commercial clubs, trades unions, young people's societies, churches or the granges of your city, of your town, or of your community to act, do it today. Right now, after the Senate Agricultural Committee has acted and after the Senate as a body has by a vast vote declared in favor of the prohibition rider to the agricultural bill; right now after the House of Representatives has gone upon record three different times within the past few weeks in the interest of national prohibition; right now when there seems an opportunity to put it over the top, get these different bodies together and wire both houses of Congress in care of your two Senators and local Representative."

SOME WELSH TOWNS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Straws which "how how the wind is blowing may be seen in the report that in May last the Free Church Council at Blaenau Ffestiniog, a small town among the Welsh hills, famous for its slate quarries, organized a plebiscite of all residents over 21 years of age upon the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic. The result was as follows:

For prohibition 2682
Against 229
Majority 2453

Blaenau Ffestiniog has a population of about 6741.

At Llanelly, in South Wales, a town with about 32,071 inhabitants, a plebiscite on war-time prohibition resulted in 9,054 voting in favor and 4043 against, a majority of 5011 in favor of war-time prohibition.

SUCCESS OF SILVER WEDDING GIFT PLAN

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The project of offering Queen Mary a shower of gifts for the wedding anniversary of the King and Queen has had great success. Princess Beatrice yesterday, at St. James Palace, presented to the Queen \$85,761 gifts in kind, besides 9,268 gifts of sterling.

The Queen expressed astonishment at the magnificent total of gifts which came from all over the world. They are displayed in the famous Queen Anne's drawing room and adjoining apartments in the palace and include a great variety of offerings from the dominions. Many boxes are unpacked, while others are on the way.

AUTOISTS FACE LIQUOR CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—In the district court this morning, before Associate Justice Nash, Carey Keith of Quincy, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was fined \$75, which he paid. A charge of drunkenness was placed on file.

Willie A. Wright of Somerville, charged with a similar offense at North Weymouth, was also fined \$75. Sentence was suspended until Oct. 16, to give him time to pay. He was also charged with drunkenness, and the complaint was placed on file.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE HEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. B. Lipson yesterday resigned from the army to become superintendent of the aerial mail service in charge of operation and maintenance

WASTE OF COAL BY BREWERS RESENTED

Arthur J. Davis Says That If It Continues, Authorities Will Have Difficulty Explaining It to People of New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The recent order of Dr. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator, cutting in half the amount of fuel that United States breweries may consume during the next year will not solve the heating problem for New England householders next winter, declares Arthur J. Davis, legislative counsel for the War Prohibition Committee of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis says that if breweries, saloons and other similar activities, said to be hindrances to the war business of the nation, are passively allowed to waste coal by the millions of tons, those responsible for another fuel shortage will have difficulty in explaining to an indignant New England public in the rigorous months to come.

James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, has officially received Dr. Garfield's recent announcement that "breweries will not be able to count upon a supply of coal beyond that needed to utilize the materials in the process of manufacture." It is not a formal order, but merely a hint as to prospective conditions.

Some Washington dispatches have referred to this announcement as chiefly an attempt to head off war prohibition, based on the understanding that the National Administration is not in full harmony with the war prohibition program before Congress.

Whether this be a fact or not, the bone-dry program has been shelved for the time being, at least, by the recess just taken by Congress. On this point Mr. Davis says:

"Dr. Garfield has taken steps to cut down the fuel supply for the breweries. That is as far as he feels that he can go just now. I am convinced, however, that if he were permitted to carry out his own views he would not be content with any move that so clearly resembles camouflage."

"This order will not solve the problem from the standpoint of the man who, next November, feels in his home the approach of another New England winter, especially if his heating apparatus is not adapted to the use of wood for fuel; providing, of course, that it will be possible for him to obtain even an adequate supply of this makeshift fuel."

Mr. Davis has recently talked with scores of United States senators and representatives on war prohibition, and he states: "I have never seen Congress so thoroughly aroused over a measure of this kind. Men who in the past have been indifferent, now seem determined to put through an effective measure providing for complete war-time prohibition."

"Senators from wheat-producing sections said they were greatly moved by a multitude of appeals from the wheat growers who, loyal and determined to secure every request of the Federal Administration, nevertheless resented orders which prevented them using their own grain without restriction, for their own families, while tons of it were being consumed by the liquor trade. They believe that war prohibition would be more effective as a conservation measure than present restrictions."

BRISK BUSINESS AT HAMMONTON, N. J., JAIL

HAMMONTON, N. J.—This place must soon face one of two propositions, according to the Atlantic City Gazette-Review, either call upon the authorities to shut up the taverns and speak-easies that now abound or greatly add to its police force and build an addition to its jail.

"Standing room only" truly applies to the local battle on pay day nights at the munition plant, says the Gazette-Review, the little lockup holding more inmates in a single night than it frequently held in two or more months. Men come here with their pay and lose it so rapidly in taverns and speak-easies that they have not sufficient to pay their fines when arrested a dozen hours later, this despite the fact that they pay envelopes run twice that of pay in former times.

LOAN CAMPAIGN TO BE DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dates and the length of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be discussed tomorrow at a conference here of Liberty Loan publicity managers from the entire country. Sept. 28 has been mentioned as the possible opening date. The amount of the fourth loan will be \$6,000,000,000 or more and the interest rate probably 4 1/2 per cent.

ILLICIT DISTILLING CHARGED

BANGOR, Me.—Louis Delore of Glenburn was arraigned before United States Commissioner Reid here on Monday charged with operating a distillery contrary to the laws of the United States. Probable cause was adjudged and he was bound over to the February term of the Federal Court.

SABBATH BREAKERS ARRAIGNED

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Ten of the 18 men arrested here, charged with operating places of amusement on Sunday, paid small fines and costs or were discharged for lack of evidence to convict them, in the Municipal Court Monday. The others were to be arraigned later. The arrests were made as the result of orders from Governor Milliken that the Sunday laws of the State be enforced.

must resist the amendment on grounds that, so long as the state recognizes differentiation in case of its own servants, he could not sanction its abolition in the case of servants of local authorities.

Subsequently Mr. Fisher proposed and carried an amendment that, in preparing schemes, local education authorities should keep in view the desirability of including therein arrangements for cooperation with the universities and providing lectures and classes for scholars, for whom such instruction is suitable.

REICHSTAG HAS NOW ADJOURNED

President Dwells on Satisfaction Which Should Be Caused by Peace in the East

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The passage of the war credits concluded the present Reichstag session, which the president said the house could review with satisfaction. Although details of the peace treaties with the East had been criticized, the people which regarded them as a whole would greet them with great satisfaction and gratitude.

"Ex oriente pax"—that is a great word for the people. They could not tell their constituents, the president continued, that the end of partial operation leading to something bigger. The Times, among others, looks for further developments elsewhere, although it believes that "this unquestionably is the outset of Germany's supreme effort of the present campaigning season."

The Times concurs with the opinion of its correspondent at the front that the principal field of attack is to the west of Rheims, with the view of an advance toward Paris.

French Critics' Opinions

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—That the Germans failed at the start is the common view of all French military critics and even the most cautious are unable to conceal their satisfaction over the results of Monday's fighting.

"It would be silly," says Colonel de Thomassin, "to prophesy after one day's fighting, but one can certainly say that the beginning was altogether encouraging for us. Nowhere have the Germans made any particular advance."

"East of Rheims they lost heavily and made practically no progress. West of Dormans they crossed the Marne but we held the bridgehead and mean to defend it from the left bank. They, however, soon lost the few miles gained south of the river. There, beside our men, were American regiments who bore themselves so that German newspaper men can hardly continue the usual twaddle about their own adversary."

Writing in the same tone, Henry Bidou of Le Journal des Debats says:

"Whatever local advantages the Germans may have gained, one already has the feeling that the first shock, so redoubtable in an affair of this sort and in which lies the best chances for the assailant, has been parried, and one has the right to look ahead with confidence."

The Germans will continue their offensive as they have concentrated strong reserves in the region of Rethel, northeast of Rheims, says Marcel Hutin in L'Echo de Paris. The reserves, he adds, undoubtedly will be put into the fighting line probably extending the front of the attack toward the Argonne.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—All news from the battlefield indicates that the element of surprise, a favorite German weapon, was a total failure on Monday. The newspapers point out the importance of this fact.

The French military chiefs, says Maurice Barres in L'Echo de Paris, foresaw with wonderful approximation the date and locality of the German effort and General Foch made all dispositions so that the attack was begun under conditions favorable to the Allies.

Le Matin declares that the French command was informed perfectly of the German preparation and knew on Sunday morning that the German troops had begun to use their reserve food supplies. This enabled the French artillery to deliver an intense fire against the Germans with the result that the attackers were badly battered.

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PACKERS' DEFENSE
SHOWN TO BE WEAK

"Educational" Reading Put Out
by Swift & Co. Declared to
Be so Constructed as to Be
Misleading to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Some of Swift & Co.'s recent propaganda advertising about the meat packing industry contains statements which do not appear to be perfectly accurate at all times, and which in several other respects convey a misleading impression.

"Meat must be sold," declared the advertisement referred to, which appears to have been published widely over the country; and it continued: "Fresh meat is perishable. It must be sold within about two weeks for whatever it will bring. . . . As a matter of fact, meat is often sold at a loss because of the need of selling it before it spoils."

It happens, however, that the great packinghouse does not have to sell its meat to keep it from spoiling. It can put it into the freezers.

Packers sometimes sell meat at a loss, at least they sell it at a loss according to their own figures. That is granted. But when, say in the Eastern market, the market breaks to such a point that the further offering of fresh meat would cause it to sag away down, out of proportion, the meat is put into the freezers. If this were not done in such cases, and the meat absolutely had to be sold to keep it from spoiling, prices might drop to bargain-counter rates and the market be temporarily demoralized. The freezers, of which Swift & Co. fail to speak, act as a stabilizer of the market.

Further on in this advertisement the packinghouse company said: "Swift & Company cannot tell at the time of purchasing cattle what price fresh meat will bring when put on sale. It is between purchase and sale, market conditions change, the price of meat must also change."

The impression the reader is likely to get from this is that the packer buys his cattle without having any particular idea as to what the fresh meat will bring, thereby taking a good sized chance. The reverse is the case. Through his branch houses all over the country, which keep in constant telegraphic communication with the main offices, the packer has a pretty fair idea as to what the fresh meat will bring. At any rate, the packer knows what the fresh meat price is the day he buys his cattle, and he instructs his buyers accordingly. In other words, the price of fresh meat largely determines the selling price of cattle. The packer, of course, cannot gauge fresh meat prices to a certainty, and sometimes cannot buy exactly as he wants, but he comes a great deal nearer to it than this Swift advertisement would lead the public to believe.

Then again, Swift & Co. say toward the conclusion of this bit of their "educational" advertising, relative to the packer profit regulations of the Food Administration: "No profit is guaranteed, and the risk of loss is not eliminated."

At this period, when there is such an urgent demand for food that the slogan, "Food will win the war," has become a national war cry, it may seem rather idle for this packinghouse to speak about the lack of a guaranteed profit, or the risk of loss under the present packinghouse regulations. The terms of these regulations are so liberal that one would think that this packer would hesitate to speak of such things in connection with his regulation. To put it more definitely, if a packer is going to make possibly as much, or nearly as much, or even half as much, this year under government regulation, as he did last year without it, why talk of guarantees or risk of loss?

NEW ENGLAND FORCES
UNDER GEN. LIGGETT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New England forces under the command of Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, in action, north of Château Thierry, are as follows:

First division, regulars, Major-General Robert L. Bullard; second division, regulars, including marines, Major-General Omar Bundy. Twenty-sixth National Guard division, New England troops, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards. Forty-second division, National Guard, Rainbow division, Major-General Charles T. Mencher. Forty-first, national guard, Sunbelt division, Pacific Coast troops, Thirty-second, National Guard division, Michigan and Wisconsin troops, Major-General W. G. Hann.

REAR ADMIRAL
WOOD IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, accompanied by his aide, Ensign Clarence H. Crosby, paid a visit to the Boston Navy Yard this morning, making official calls on the captains of several of the battleships in port there.

Lieut. R. W. van Valzah, who has been on duty at Pensacola, Fla., has reported to Rear Admiral Wood and will take command of the naval aviation detachment at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., relieving Lieut.-Com. Robert W. Cabell, detached.

Commander R. W. Belknap, of the operation department, Washington, D. C., was a visitor at first naval district headquarters, today, and was in conference with Rear Admiral Wood.

Miss Blanche Woodward who has

PROFITEERING IN
WOOD MUST CEASE

James J. Storrow, New England
Fuel Administrator, Says Sup-
ply Is Sufficient to Warrant
Fair Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Profiteering in wood will be stopped, and the supply of wood at present is far greater than the demand, were two assertions made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, at a meeting of the necessities committee of the Boston City Council Monday afternoon.

The conference was called for the consideration of municipal control of wood and coal deliveries particularly to poor people. It was voted that Mayor Peters request National Fuel Administrator Garfield to fix a maximum price for wood.

Mr. Storrow, who has a large woodland estate at Lincoln, announced that he was ready to sell 5000 cords of wood at once to the committee for distribution in Boston at \$8 or \$9 a cord alongside track in the country. And a few minutes later, when his offer was questioned by Councilman Watson, he said that he would increase the amount to 25,000 cords.

In further statements, Mr. Storrow told the councilmen that his office was besieged nearly every day by men desiring to find a market for their wood, and that he had found by experience that a house can be kept comfortable by burning wood up to Dec. 1, usually needing merely to throw a little wood into the furnace early in the morning and late at night.

The committee gave much consideration to the plan of a municipal coal and wood yard, though no definite action was taken. A question, put by Councilman Ford, opening the subject, was as to whether or not the city could take a hand in the allotment of coal, so that by tapping the big local dealers a municipal emergency stock could be established, to be sold in 100-pound lots to the poor.

Mr. Storrow answered that he could not give it his indorsement now. Mr. Storrow reported that the gross profit of the coal dealers is \$2 a ton, but the net profit is only 25 or 30 cents. He also said that woodcutting, unlike coal, is more or less a casual occupation, so that the fixing of the price of wood might cause more hardship than to take no action. He thought that the Washington Administration had last winter ruled that there was no authority for fixing the price of wood. But he declared that if there are any dealers in New England who are profiteering, he wished to be provided with evidence and he would at once act upon it.

The committee voted to grant the request of John F. Fitzgerald that he be allowed to appear before the committee, although Mr. Storrow asked whether any man who is a candidate for public office could give unbiased opinions. A vote of appreciation was given to Mr. Storrow by the committee for his service as Fuel Administrator.

LIBERTY BOND
OWNERS WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—Owing to evidence of unscrupulous persons swindling owners of Liberty bonds by trading worthless or questionable securities, the State Council of Defense has made an appeal to protect the unwary. In one such case it was revealed that the manager of a commissary had urged the Negro employees of a mining company to buy Thrift Stamps, using commissary checks with which to make the purchase, and the stamps would in turn be discounted at the commissary for cash at 75 cents on the dollar. The practice of exchanging these stamps or bonds for merchandise, or to dispose of them for any reason except under extreme circumstances of actually relieving distress, is being frowned upon by the State Council, and other agencies.

ESTIMATE IS MADE
OF FISHING PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In continuing its investigation of the Bay State Fishing Company today, the Suffolk County Grand Jury today examined at length Arthur L. Parker, president of the Boston Fish Pier Company, and J. E. Masters, auditor of the Bay State Company. Mr. Masters said if the profits derived from the Bay State Company to May 1 continue throughout the year, the company would net \$975,000 for the year 1918. It is expected that the hearing will be completed by the end of the week.

EVENTS WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion is the following:

One caused by the explosion of nitrate plant destroyed the fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, near Jacksonville, Fla., entailing a loss of \$1,250,000.

HAMPDEN RAIL SUIT
GOES TO HIGH COURT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A bill of exceptions was filed in the Superior Court here today by Attorney Herbert Parker, Robert Dodge and Joseph B. Ely Counsel for the Hampden Railroad Corporation, in the case of that corporation against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to recover a construction account of nearly \$4,000,000 based on alleged failure to ratify a lease of the Hampden road by the Boston & Maine, and in which a verdict for the defendant was ordered by Chief Justice John A. Alden. This step takes the case to the Supreme Court for decision on law points.

SOCIALIST MISSION'S DEPARTURE

LONDON, England (Monday)—J. R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary to the Food Ministry; John Hodge, Minister of Pensions; W. Bruce Undersecretary for Home Affairs, and George Nicholl Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, this evening attended a farewell dinner in honor of the members of the American Socialist Mission before the departure for the continent. Will Thorne, social Democratic member of Parliament, presided. He said the visit of the Americans had resulted in a closer understanding of the aims of the Laborites and Socialists of Great Britain and the United States.

NEW YORK TO HONOR GEN. JOFFRE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Hylan today suggested to the Board of Aldermen that a principal street or avenue of New York City be named in honor of Marshal Joffre, for the French general's "distinguished services and dauntless courage in the cause of democracy and humanity."

PROFITEERING IN
WOOD MUST CEASE

James J. Storrow, New England
Fuel Administrator, Says Sup-
ply Is Sufficient to Warrant
Fair Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Profiteering in wood will be stopped, and the supply of wood at present is far greater than the demand, were two assertions made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, at a meeting of the necessities committee of the Boston City Council Monday afternoon.

The conference was called for the consideration of municipal control of wood and coal deliveries particularly to poor people. It was voted that Mayor Peters request National Fuel Administrator Garfield to fix a maximum price for wood.

Mr. Storrow, who has a large woodland estate at Lincoln, announced that he was ready to sell 5000 cords of wood at once to the committee for distribution in Boston at \$8 or \$9 a cord alongside track in the country. And a few minutes later, when his offer was questioned by Councilman Watson, he said that he would increase the amount to 25,000 cords.

In further statements, Mr. Storrow told the councilmen that his office was besieged nearly every day by men desiring to find a market for their wood, and that he had found by experience that a house can be kept comfortable by burning wood up to Dec. 1, usually needing merely to throw a little wood into the furnace early in the morning and late at night.

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PHONE OPERATORS
ASK INJUNCTION

Seek to Prevent Their Being
Eliminated From the Electrical
Workers Brotherhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the Telephone Operators Association appeared today before the Suffolk County Superior Court with the request for an injunction against Frank L. Kelley and other members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to prevent them from eliminating the telephone operators of the United States from that organization. It was said that of the 70,000 members of the electrical workers, 10,000 of them are telephone operators, mostly women. The electrical workers have voted in favor of eliminating the operators from their organization.

The executive committee of the Electrical Workers meets in Buffalo on Aug. 12 to ratify the amendment to the constitution eliminating the operators from their organization.

The injunction sought by the operators asks the court to restrain Mr. Kelley and others from expending funds of the brotherhood for holding such a convention. W. C. Loring, District Justice, said it was his opinion that his jurisdiction did not extend beyond the State, except as to the defendant Kelley. He took the matter under advisement.

SPECIAL MEETING OF
JAPANESE CABINET

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press).—A special meeting of the Japanese cabinet, which was attended by army officers, was held today and the newspapers attach much importance to it. It is believed that some communication was received from the American Government concerning intervention in Russia.

EDUCATION TAX
MEETS OPPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—More opposition to the one-mill tax for the support of education in Massachusetts towns was presented today to the special legislative recess committee on education. Elias B. Bishop, City Solicitor of Newton, denied the theory of the

LITTLE STORIES OF
PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

MILITARY OFFICERS
MAY BE APPOINTED

Constitutional Convention Con-
sidered Powers of Governor
and His Control Over the State
Troops and Commanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Substitution of a system of appointive offices for the state militia, to supersede the present elective system, was favored by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon by a vote of 99 to 52 on ordering to a third reading a proposed article of amendment to the State Constitution embracing the new system.

The proposed amendment would empower the Governor to commission all military and naval officers in the State's service. Power of removal also would rest with the appointing power. Candidates for appointment would have to pass an examination, unless they had served one year in federal or state military service. The Legislature would have the power to put the amendment into operation.

An amendment offered by Delegate Newhall of Stoneham, to strike out the provisions to require the Governor to issue commissions and to require examinations, was defeated by a vote of 34 to 85.

Mr. Bouve said that the testimony of officers before the committee was overwhelmingly in favor of the appointive system. He quoted Gen. John H. Sherburne and other officers as in favor of the appointive system. Mr. Bryant of Milton quoted Gen. Charles H. Cole, Col. Edward L. Logan and others as condemnatory of the elective system.

On a rising vote on the amendment of Mr. Newhall of Stoneham to strike out the provision for examination of officers before the appointment by the Governor there were 24 yeas, to 85 nays.

Next in order was the resolution relative to the powers of the commander-in-chief and of the General Court concerning the militia, from which Mr. Newhall of Stoneham dissented. The resolution was ordered to a third reading by a voice vote by a large margin.

Next was the resolution relative to the powers and responsibilities of the office of governor. This was a document of over four printed pages, providing for two-year terms of the governor and a radical reorganization of the entire governor's department. Mr. Quincy of Boston had a motion carried fixing the order of consideration of each of the eight points submitted. Point 5 was put first, providing for the succession in office in case of the incapacity of the governor. It was ordered to a third reading without opposition.

WOMEN'S COMMERCE
CONVENTION MEETS

CINCINNATI, O.—The second annual convention of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States opened here today. Women lawyers, doctors, preachers, farmers, industrial managers and women from scores of other lines of activity and from all parts of the country were present.

Miss Florence King of Chicago, president of the association, at its opening, said: "The war has forced millions of women from all over the world into fields of industry which they had never entered before."

TELEGRAPH COMPANY
STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, Senator Robertson, on behalf of the government, declared that there had been a settlement of the Great North Western Telegraph Company strike, the company has consented to take back the two men whose dismissal has been the cause of the trouble, and to pay them for all the time they had been laid off work. The government declared that if the company did not take them back, it would assume control of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company. As a matter of fact the government owns the company, though it has not yet taken hold of it.

MACHINISTS PROTEST
TO WAR LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A communication from the International Association of Machinists to the War Labor Board setting forth the refusal of Mayor Johnson of Bethlehem, Pa., to permit the machinists' union to hold a business meeting in that city was referred today to the Attorney-General. The trouble is an outgrowth of the controversy between the Bethlehem Steel Company and its employees, which is now before the War Labor Board, involving alleged discrimination by the company against union men.

LITTLE STORIES OF
PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

Frequently people are heard to say that while they may not complain if the price of an article is advanced the extent of the increased cost of production, they do object to the practice of some manufacturers and dealers, of raising prices beyond that point, simply to increase their profit. An example is furnished by many ice cream soda fountains. The customary price for ice cream and most drinks formerly was 10 cents. Advances in cost might have warranted an increase to 11 or 12 cents. The dealers saw an opportunity, and went up to 15 cents.

It is remarked in this connection that the way much of this price-making is done is by marking up selling prices by 5-cent stages, even if costs have increased only at the 1-cent rate. If the honesty of such a scheme is questioned, it is defended with the curious theory that the public does not want to be bothered with penny advances.

An idea of how successfully it operates, from the financial point of view of the dealer, is found in a recent communication from a manufacturer to dealers, informing them that he was going to raise his prices, and that they would have to raise theirs. Then he went on to tell them just how much more profit they were going to make. In red ink, that might impress them more, he told them that the new prices would show them a profit of from 70 per cent to 100 per cent on cost.

On certain articles for which they had been paying \$4.80 a gross, and which they sold at 5 cents each, or \$7.20 the gross, they had been making a profit of \$2.40. Now they should pay \$7.20 a gross and sell them at 10 cents each, realizing \$14.40 on the gross. "Your profit now \$7.20," said the manufacturer, in red ink, adding, "Increase each net gross in your profit by the change." In other words, they paid the manufacturer \$2.40 more per gross; but charged the public \$7.20 more. They raised their price to the public from 5 to 10 cents each, an increase of 5 cents; although the price they were paying the manufacturer had gone up only from 3-1/2 to 5 cents, an increase of 1-1/2 cents.

On other articles the price they paid the manufacturer went up from 3-1/2 cents to 5.83 cents, an increase of 2-1/2 cents each; yet the price to the consumer went up 5 cents each.

On others the price they paid increased from 6.50 cents each to 7.70 cents each, an advance of 1.20 cents each; yet the price the consumer had to pay went from 10 to 15 cents, an advance of 5 cents.

On others the price they paid went from 3.54 to 5 cents each, an advance of 1.46 cents; yet the price to the consumer went from 5 to 10 cents, an increase of 5 cents.

INQUIRY INTO RUSSIAN
CONDITIONS IS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Appointment of an American commission to make thorough investigation of conditions in Russia was urged upon President Wilson today in a letter from Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The question of military intervention was not discussed in the letter.

The Senator proposes a commission because of conflicting reports regarding military, economic, political and social conditions in Russia. He says it is most desirable as soon as possible to learn the actual conditions in all phases.

He cites the views of many Russians and Americans returning from Russia regarding solutions and sentiment of the Russian people as evidence of the wide disparity of opinion existing. A strong commission of prominent Americans of sound judgment and discretion, he says, would be of value to this country in determining its future course. The proposal was referred to a committee.

LARGE WOODEN SHIP ORDERED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Wooden ship-building interests here have been authorized by Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to proceed at once with designs of a 6000-ton wooden steamship, larger than any heretofore built by the government.

WIRE CONTROL BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today signed the wire control resolution, empowering him to take over and operate for the period of the war all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines.

MARKET FOR WAR GARDENERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In order that all war gardeners in Suffolk County may,

dispose of their surplus products a community market will be established at Horticultural Hall, the opening day being July 31 at 7 a. m. This market will be conducted under the auspices of the Suffolk County Home Garden Club with the cooperation of P. A. O'Connell, Suffolk County Food Administrator, and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It will be opened every Wednesday and Saturday.

MORALE OF TROOPS
IS COMMENDED

Lieut. - Col. Paul Azan Says
United States Soldiers Are
Showing Progress in Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan of the French Military Mission to the United States, has returned from a tour of inspection of several of the national army cantonnements in different parts of the United States, and today expressed much satisfaction at the work being done. He says the rapidity with which the recruits take up military training is astonishing, and that results everywhere are most satisfactory. A splendid feeling exists between officers and enlisted men, he says, and there is a fine cooperation which augurs well for the military future of the country.

Officers and men, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Azan, are most optimistic concerning the outlook of the war, and all are entering into the training to the fullest extent. In his itinerary, Lieutenant-Colonel Azan included Camp Custer at Battle Creek, Mich.; Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill.; Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, O., and Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Ia. Later he visited Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J.

In all of these camps there are New England officers and men, and training is being carried on at an intensive rate.

Brig.-Gen. George McL. Presson, adjutant-general of Maine, was a visitor at Northeastern Department, U. S. A. headquarters today, and was in conference with Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, the commanding general in reference to the national guard of Maine. Lieut. Robert W. Milne, department signal officer assistant, has returned from various army posts where he has been establishing pigeon lofts under the direction of Maj. Foster Veltenheimer, department signal officer. Lofts have now been erected and stocked at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Ft. Williams, Portland, Me.; and at Ft. Constitution, New Castle, N. H. On Wednesday, Lieutenant Milne goes to Ft. Adams, Newport, R. I., where he will supervise the erection of a fourth loft.

Brigadier-General Ruckman has received an order from R. E. Wood, acting quartermaster-general in Washington, asking that an effort be made to avoid the use of railroad freight cars in the transportation of firewood used in army camps and cantonnements. By so doing, the order states, cars for carrying more important freight will be released.

REHABILITATING WORK
OF DISABLED TROOPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The movement among private citizens for finding work for disabled soldiers is emphatically disapproved by the War Department.

Surgeon-General Gorgas declared today that the rehabilitation of the disabled men would be done thoroughly by the government and that the slightest intimation that a disabled soldier was in any sense an object of charity should be discouraged.

Recently Captain Archibald Roosevelt asked his father, Colonel Roosevelt, to find a position for one of his sergeants, who returned from France, having lost a hand and the request attracted much publicity.

GIFT TO PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty-five members of the Plate Printers International Union on Monday presented President Wilson with a steel engraved parchment bearing a picture of the President and an extract from his address delivered before the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo last November.

HIGHWAY WORK BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Work has begun on the Arkansas-Louisiana highway between Little Rock and Monroe, La., and is said to be the largest single road project ever organized in the South.

Filee's

Children's "Rosebud"
bloomer dresses, \$2.75

Fine, fine plisse crepe in Dolly Varden pattern makes these darling bloomer dresses for littles ladies as easy to launder as everyday rompers. The blue or pink rosebuds are very tiny, each not bigger than three pinheads, we should say. Two good-sized pockets, proportionately speaking. Square necks finished off neatly with Irish crochet edge. Sizes 2 to 6, \$2.75.

Kiddies ankle ties for dress-up
White canvas ankle ties for patriotic youngsters who are determined to conserve leather, sizes 2 to 11, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50, according to size. Genuine white buck, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; black kid or patent leather, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.75.

(Filee's—mail orders filled—third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Different Sections of Labor Show
Earnest Desire to Help National Cause in Face of the
Offensive

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the moment of writing there is a chance that the French Socialists may be misunderstood, and, if it happens so, it is the opinion of their best friends that they have only themselves to thank for the unfortunate circumstance. They are talking of new coalitions, groupings, blocs, unions, and all the rest of it, and meetings of committees, general meetings, manifestoes, and so forth are set out in the program. Meantime there are inevitably certain differences of opinion among the various sections of thinkers who constitute the Left in the Chamber, and so, in the effort for unity, there is manifested more lack of it, even though the spirit of conciliation and agreement is in the air.

At the same time Parisians are straining their ears for the first sound of German guns to the northwest of the capital; such magnificent heroism and sacrifice are reported as even France has never risen to before; certain preparations are being diligently made for possible if not likely eventualities as regards Paris, and the President of the Council (whose marvelous energy has increased even since the beginning of the year, when he visited the front one day and came back the next, whereas he now does the double journey, examining the situation with Foch and others, and making an abundance of notes and impressions all in the same day), rings out the brave challenge and declaration that Paris will be defended to the last faubourg. Thus he disposes of hesitating ideas in many quarters that France could not bear, even for the sake of civilization, to think of her glorious capital being irretrievably injured, and would desert it intact rather than run the risk of that; or that on the other hand the fact that the Germans who had brought the war home to the people of Paris by shelling them from their nearest front would at last break the spirit of the nation and put a finish to the struggle. Paris, like France, will pass away rather than surrender.

It is with things at this grave stage that the Socialists and the representatives of other groups of the Left, together with the Confederation Générale du Travail, are so much concerned about an entirely new question of unity, and have not been able to prevent—if they desired to do so—very extensive publicity being given to their ideas and a certain disunity arising from their objects. Their object was no doubt good. Their patriotism at this moment is at least as sound as ever it was before, and their avowed object is to stifle all party politics as between themselves and others. By a definite parliamentary union, formally constituted, they wish to guarantee this situation during the hour of gravest peril that France has ever known. But it may begin now to seem to them, as it has certainly seemed to others, that the best way to achieve their ends would be not by special meetings and newly constituted unions, but by a simple, silent understanding, that none of them would do anything whatever to interfere with the smooth and patriotic working of the union sacrée. This, as it is urged by all who understand, was most obviously the correct thing to do, since any new union of the Left, anything in the nature of a coalition or a bloc, is not only unnecessary, but is in itself wrong from the points of view of the different sections of the Socialists and the other groups of the Left, who, upon many of the most important questions, are sharply separated from each other.

Having rejected the simple system of permitting sleeping dogs to lie, and having somehow managed to get the Parisian newspapers filled with leading and other articles concerning their acts and schemes, they cannot complain if the charge is brought against them that they might with advantage have chosen some other way of putting into operation their scheme for the assistance of the union sacrée. One who is not of their group, but yet much appreciates their earnestness and sincerity and their possibilities for real good, remarks that it is the misfortune of the Socialist Party in France that with all its great ability, its honest judgments and its sincere desire for the achievement of the common welfare, it has an extraordinary and unhappy inclination to do the right thing at the wrong time and to blunder inexorably and against all its good intentions.

It was at the beginning of the month of June when a new German thrust, and, as it seemed, the most dangerous of all, was starting that the first was heard of this reconstitution of the Left, as it was called, at a meeting of the general committee of the National Labor Federation at the Maison des Syndicats, where, incidentally, it was agreed that the sending of Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the C. G. T., and Marcel Cachin to the United States as a French Labor Mission should be relegated to the category of schemes overthrown and largely abandoned. At this meeting it was indicated that a tendency was manifested in the direction of such a "reconstitution" as that mentioned, which might result in a bloc or in a coalition. At that time, no definite proposition had been made, but the various groups were occupying themselves as to the attitude they should adopt in such a case. It then came to be understood that the C. G. T. was likely to come to an

understanding with the Socialist Party in the matter.

Immediately afterward a meeting of the Parliamentary Socialist Party was held at which a number of delegates from the C. G. T. attended, and from the general point of view, the issue was considered so good that that indefatigable and persistent critic of the Socialist endeavors, Le Temps, was led to commend it. The delegates of the C. G. T. stated that in view of the gravity of existing circumstances it was incumbent upon them not to create any difficulties for the government, that all disputatious questions of a political character should be shelved, and that their only preoccupation should be the best interests of the national defense.

It seemed to many that the C. G. T., being less of a political institution, was somewhat firmer on the question of the union sacrée than the Socialist Party. Within the body of the C. G. T., which has its own majoritaires and minoritaires in considerable and keen opposition with each other, it had previously been definitely decided that every question of difference among them should be adjourned, if not abandoned. To this lead the Socialists had necessarily in a large measure to respond. M. Marcel Cachin declared that to insure the safety of the country it was more necessary than ever to effect the collaboration of all its sons, and added, "We love our country too much to think for a single moment of creating what has been called a criminal agitation; we are not so much given over to our impulses that we should allow ourselves to commit any imprudence fatal to the common defense."

Then M. Alexandre Varenne, the leader of the new section of the Right wing of the party, the Quarante as they are called, who are out and out supporters of the government for the time being and against all ideas of international conference or anything of that kind in which Germans might have any part, said: "To indulge in recriminations concerning the past, to try to fix responsibilities, is to lose time, and in face of the new peril with which the country is threatened it is necessary once more to reassemble all France's energies."

Le Temps, feeling pleased with all this, was led to remark that at the beginning of the war the union sacrée came about spontaneously because the nation had a very clear sense of the peril with which it was threatened; but the duration of the struggle, the stability of the fronts, and the adaptation of public life to the state of war, had led to the stirring up of an activity, deplorable in itself, that proceeded essentially from party spirit; but even that could not resist the open expression of the national spirit. In the great moments of her life France had always found herself one and indivisible, setting herself wholeheartedly to safeguard the dignity of her independent existence. Any policy which in such circumstances would tend to compromise the union of her people would be monstrous, and any attempt to disturb the popular conscience would be criminal, and the country would implacably condemn it. The writer added that the French people had never been false to the generosity of their instincts. The first and most certain effect of the German thrust was to remind people of their duty to themselves, and this duty they would accomplish heroically to the end.

The matter, however, was not left at his stage, and both the C. G. T. and the Parliamentary Socialist Party seem to have come to the conclusion very speedily that something more should be done toward solidifying their various forces. These two bodies determined to take the initiative in calling a meeting of all the groups of the Left, the main object, as it was stated, of this meeting being to give the delegates of the C. G. T. an opportunity to explain their view of the present situation to the advanced elements in the Chamber. It was at the same time understood that the political intention of the meeting was to create a unity of those Left groups. Simultaneously a committee upon which the syndicalists, majoritaires and minoritaires are represented was formed, for the purpose of preparing a manifesto in which, as it was expressed, the feeling of the political and economic organizations of the working classes upon the present situation should be set forth. Not only Le Temps but most other newspapers sternly condemned this new movement, asking what effect any such new union could possibly have, save that of opposition, to the remainder of the national representation, and it was urged that while Germany was developing her military offensive to such a high degree, at the same time she was preparing a new and parallel diplomatic offensive, and in such circumstances anything that might disturb the public should be sternly avoided.

In such circumstances there is, it is declared, only one thing for it, and that is the absolute unity of the whole of France, without any distinction whatever of party, and absolute confidence in the government. At this the latter remains for the time being, and there is some reason to think that the Socialists and their friends feel the weight of the advice tendered them. Anyhow it is by no means likely that their efforts to secure this unity, as they call it, among the whole of the Left would succeed. Those who are less advanced than themselves are no supporters of these sudden schemes.

In the meantime there are various happy evidences of sound patriotism and earnest desire to help the national cause from different sections of the Labor elements. Thus, at the outset of the congress of the Bordeaux District Metal Workers Federation, the general secretary, M. Merheim, gave an address in which he explained the attitude taken by the federation since the beginning of the war. Upon the question of peace, he declared definitely that they wished for a peace in conformity with the desire of the peoples of the countries involved, thoroughly respecting the axiom of territorial integrity, and that they rejected the peace of Brest-Litovsk. Also he insisted that every man whom the country called to its defense must do his duty.

Again, the mayor of Creusot has circulated the following proclamation: "The mobilized workmen of the 1912, 1911 and 1910 classes, called to arms in accordance with the Mourier Law, have sent to the colonel commandant a protest against all statements tending to cast doubt upon the patriotism of the working classes of Creusot. The signatories add that, having done their duty in the workshops, they leave them now with the determination to do their duty at the front. Colonel Roux, when announcing the receipt of this declaration, expressed the pride he felt in having been called to command these men. The action of our compatriots, he said, does not surprise me. It is thoroughly French. It is worthy of Creusot. It is worthy of our brave men who, out there in the trenches, resist the invader at the price of their sublime sacrifices. It is worthy of those who have fallen. Until the end of the war, until victory, our word of command will still be: 'Everything that France may live; everything rather than that we should become like the Russians, the slaves of Berlin.'"

INDEPENDENCE OF POLES DISCUSSED

Italian Papers Approve Statement of Entente Prime Ministers Regarding Support for Small Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The statement of the Prime Ministers of England, France, and Italy, concerning the creation of an independent Poland, and expressing their sympathy with the national aspirations of the Tzeco-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, following on the announcement that the Allies would not abandon one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin, has caused considerable satisfaction and evoked approving comments in the press. The omission of the mention of Rumania is noted with the comment that it was unnecessary in view of the announced intention of the Entente governments to consider the peace of Bucharest as null and void. In a leading article on the subject the Corriere della Sera sums up the course of recent events which have led up to the present situation. It affirms that it may be said that in these declarations, taken as a whole, the Entente has adopted the program of the nationalities agreed to on the Capitol and has come to recognize the necessity for firm anti-Austrian action, and this in the very hour in which Austria is making irreparable submission to the domination of Berlin. "What an advance has been made in a few months!" the writer exclaims.

The movement which led up to the congress of the oppressed nationalities began just after the preliminaries for Brest-Litovsk, when the two great speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson made all the nationalities oppressed by Austria-Hungary aware that the anti-Austrian cause was seriously compromised, and that immense efforts, a wonderful force of idealism, and an exceptional spirit of sacrifice were needed to threaten Austria once more with the claims of the nationalities. The peoples were called upon to substitute their clear-sighted intuition for the lack of initiative and the cloudy vision of the chancelleries of the Entente; they were called upon to come to an understanding among themselves, whatever the cost, in order to fashion and to use against Austria the keen-edged weapon of the unity of the oppressed nationalities, and it lay with Italy to direct and organize the whole of this movement. Italy—the sole great representative of the anti-Austrian idea after the collapse of Russia—was obliged to take action against the combination of the enemy empires, and at the same time

STATE BANKERS MEET FOR ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One hundred and fifty bankers, representing 30 states, met here on Monday to form a National Association of State Bankers. George I. Skinner, superintendent of New York State banks, presided. John M. Davis of Little Rock, Bank Commissioner of Arkansas was named secretary. A preliminary meeting on Sunday night was attended by bank superintendents and commissioners who promised support. Mr. Skinner stated that contrary to reports the new organization would not conflict with the American Bankers Association or the Federal Reserve system, but would do a work for which no organization now exists, bring cooperation between state banks and supervisors and obtain better legislation for state banks and better supervision of them. The meeting is a result of a bankers' meeting held at Hot Springs, Ark., on May 21, when a committee was named to call the St. Louis convention. Organization is to be completed today.

LABOR RECRUITING PLANS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Labor representatives and employers from Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, are meeting here, drafting plans for recruiting skilled and unskilled labor for war work, railways and farms. Maj. R. B. Keating of Arkansas outlined the convention's business and explained the recruiting would be done with as little injustice to other industries as possible. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis is aiding in the movement and all labor unions will be asked to cooperate. All districts will be assigned a quota of men to be raised for the indicated industries. The convention will hold its sessions for two days.

INDEPENDENCE OF POLES DISCUSSED

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ROME, Italy.—The statement of the Prime Ministers of England, France, and Italy, concerning the creation of an independent Poland, and expressing their sympathy with the national aspirations of the Tzeco-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, following on the announcement that the Allies would not abandon one of the free nations of the world to the despotism of Berlin, has caused considerable satisfaction and evoked approving comments in the press. The omission of the mention of Rumania is noted with the comment that it was unnecessary in view of the announced intention of the Entente governments to consider the peace of Bucharest as null and void. In a leading article on the subject the Corriere della Sera sums up the course of recent events which have led up to the present situation. It affirms that it may be said that in these declarations, taken as a whole, the Entente has adopted the program of the nationalities agreed to on the Capitol and has come to recognize the necessity for firm anti-Austrian action, and this in the very hour in which Austria is making irreparable submission to the domination of Berlin. "What an advance has been made in a few months!" the writer exclaims.

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to influence the great allied nations on both sides of the ocean in the only possible efficacious way, by proclaiming to the world the actual active agreement of all the nationalities subject to the German-Magyar domination.

All that seemed essential had been done with the necessary rapidity. First at Rome and then at Prague the representatives of the oppressed nationalities met in agreement on the same line of action, while today, the leaders of the allied governments, awaiting the further affirmation of the same active agreement from the benches of the Reichsrat, had wished to make known their recognition of the policy of the nationalities of which the foundations had been declared in Rome two months ago.

The first part of the Premier's statement concerned the Poles, the second the Tzeco-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs. This latter statement was necessarily a little vague, being only a comment upon the statements made a few days previously by Mr. Lansing on the same subject, and its importance lay in the fact that it established a common point of view between the Entente and the United States. The evident intention of paraphrasing Mr. Lansing's statement and the obvious advantage arising from the establishment of a common point of view among the members of the anti-Austrian coalition accounts for the lack of greater clearness in the formula adopted. Not all the premiers present in Paris would have been able to put Prague and Warsaw on a level with Trieste and Strassburg, as Orlando did in his speech in the Augustum, but, the writer says, no doubt the statement might have been different if it had not been made with the idea, which was fully justifiable, of making mention of Mr. Lansing's statement. By its means the attitude of the whole of the liberal alliance toward Austria-Hungary is made sufficiently clear and the advantage of having done this seemed incontestable. It will serve to encourage the movement in public opinion which is developing in the United States and of which Mr. Lansing's statements are certainly the consequence, while a further development of anti-Austrian feeling may be expected from America and its president.

The first part of the statement, which refers to Poland, is clearer and of greater political importance. From the Italian point of view there is nothing new about such a statement since a firm support of the program of complete Polish independence which is instinctive in every Italian has already found expression in the speeches of Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando. Its importance lies in the fact that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George sign it, as well as Signor Orlando, and that it is framed at the moment when German imperialism is showing less and less restraint in Central Europe, where it cannot reach the full satisfaction it obviously and shamelessly

desires except at the cost of a fresh dismemberment and the definite suppression of Poland. Poland's only defence in her hour of supreme danger lies in three factors, the Allies' resistance on the front which extends from the North Sea to the Adriatic, the resumption of an active policy in Russia by the Entente, and the revolt of the Slav and Latin nationalities against the Hapsburg régime.

The views of the Poles, the writer affirms, are in accordance with the first two of these lines of defense and the Paris statement directs them toward the prompt acceptance of them all. "Both the moral and political interests of the Poles summon them to join the anti-Austrian crusade. Their participation in the events in Prague has aroused satisfaction in England and France, which would be increased if they should join the block of the oppressed nationalities in the Reichsrat."

The situation is undoubtedly difficult for the Poles, the future prospects are uncertain and rouse anxious problems for all good Polish patriots. Every friend to Poland, and that, the writer says, means every Italian, recognizes the difficulties with which the Poles are faced and tries to judge their actions from as wide a standpoint as possible, but peoples make their way and states are reconstituted only by overcoming difficulties which seem insurmountable and solving problems which seem insoluble, and such supreme courage and effort are needed by the Polish nation today. It knows that the triumph of German imperialism means the extinction of Poland, and that the great battlefield on which German imperialism is represented is Austria-Hungary. How, the writer asks, could the Poles, he will not say desert this battleground, but how could they not claim the post of honor in the struggle against their mortal enemy? The article ends with an affirmation of confidence in the Polish nation and of the conviction that it will hear its future speaking in the Paris statement.

ST. LOUIS MILLERS RECEIVE NEW WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A total of 241,000 bushels of wheat reached this market on Monday, the greatest shipment in St. Louis' history. Monday's receipts were taken mostly by millers. The rush of grain is due to presidential veto of the increased wheat-price measure. Steady shipments are now expected. The millers say the grain is of as high a quality as ever known in this market, the berry clean and heavy and rich in gluten and other food content. The local grain corporation announces it will buy wheat at market prices from shippers. Millers here had practically exhausted the supply of dry wheat. The new wheat is very dry and firm and can be milled at once.

ELIMINATION OF WASTE IN NAVY

Order Calls Attention to Need of Helpful Cooperation With the Food Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Closer cooperation between the Food Administration and the Navy Department is assured by the order of Admiral McGowan issued to all commanders-in-chief, commanding officers and commandants of the United States Navy.

"One of the principal purposes for creation of the United States Food Administration was to insure an adequate and always dependable supply for the fighting forces—a recent official circular giving as one of the Food Administrator's four aims: 'To feed our own sailors at sea and our soldiers overseas, that they may want for nothing.'"

"This includes, of course, not only the stimulation of production so as to effect the necessary increase but also the conservation of the visible supply wherever it may be."

"In so far as the navy is concerned, this means—not any reduction at all in the quantity, quality or variety of the subsistence furnished (for that should and shall be the very last extreme of conservation, by no means necessary thus far) but—the practice of careful economy at all times and the elimination of all avoidable waste; in particular, that nothing be thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed that can properly be used."

"The service has responded heartily to previous letters on this subject and the conservation work already done and being done in the navy is realized and appreciated; but, with the immense increase in personnel, it is deemed desirable to once more point out the necessity for the greatest care and the most complete cooperation along the established lines of conservation."

"This letter will, accordingly, be given the widest possible service publicity—especially among officers and others who have recently come into the navy; and it is requested that any special measures successfully tried out ashore or afloat in pursuance of the department's wishes in this matter may be reported promptly and in detail so that the same may be distributed for information and, if practicable, for general adoption."

FLORIDA NEGROES CONFER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A conference of the leading Negroes of Florida has been called by Gov. Sidney J. Catts, to be held in Jacksonville, July 16, when all problems concerning Negro labor will be taken up. All labor agents of the State will be present at the meeting.

War-Time Demands on Trucks Emphasize Firestone Excellency



Firestone Truck Tires

NEVER have truck owners demanded so much of their trucks and their truck tires as today.

The transportation situation has emphasized to business men in all lines the tremendous possibilities of trucks and the excellence of Firestone Truck Tires in light, medium and heavy duty trucking. Firestone Tires are bearing the brunt of heavier tonnage and higher speeds; have fought their way through slippery and well-nigh impassable streets and highways.

have delivered Most Miles per Dollar steadily in the face of adverse conditions.

Firestone resilience and grip of the road protect the truck. They reduce repairs. Firestone toughness cuts the cost of tire maintenance to an extremely low figure. Our service is equal to the tires. Use both. A truck tire expert will be glad to discuss your needs at any time.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY
Akron, Ohio Branches and Dealers Everywhere



MEN OF AFFAIRS—
are guests of the Waldorf because they invariably seek an atmosphere of dignity, quality and comfort.

The Waldorf-Astoria

Fifth Ave., 33^d and 34th Sts., New York

L. M. BOOMER President

WITNESSES TELL OF
MINE HARDSHIPS

Counsel for I. W. W. Seeks to Show That Their Strike Activities in Montana Were Similar to Those of Other Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The hardships and danger which made up the lot of Butte (Mont.) miners before the strike in the summer of 1917 composed much of Monday's testimony in the government prosecution of 101 I. W. W. defendants in the Federal Court before Judge K. M. Landis. The defense counsel sought to show that I. W. W. strike activities in the Montana mines were paralleled by those of other unions and were directed at bettering living conditions, solely.

Details of the Speculator fire and other mine disasters were told by witnesses. The Speculator mine-burning occurred in July, 1917, and testimony of miners who had been there was that proper protective measures had not been taken and that miners caught in the shafts were cut off from egress from the burning shafts by solid cement bulkheads. Since that time, testimony in the case has disclosed bulkheads of a new kind have been installed, with doors. The system of "rustling cards" was also brought up. One of these cards must be obtained from the mining company offices before a miner would be permitted to step on mine property even to seek a job. Without a rustling card, John Muzilech said, no one could get employment in any Butte mine. Muzilech was a miner at the Speculator during the fire. He had to visit mine company offices every day for a year to get a rustling card, he said, before the fire.

Marta Shea, another Butte miner, told of a mine fire from which he had been rescued last June.

Government attorneys made clear they never have contended the Butte strike was an I. W. W. affair.

W. J. Dunne, not a member of the I. W. W., but an official in the Electrical Workers Union in Butte, made the burden of his testimony that all the unions in that city were concerned in the mine strike. His own body having gone out for a month from the middle of June, 1917. All unions also had representatives at the funeral of the lynched agitator, F. J. Little, he said.

Joseph Kennedy, the Butte Metal Mine Workers Union recording secretary, testified he joined the I. W. W. in August, 1917, but that since 1909, during which period he had put in six years' work underground in that city's mines, he never once saw a mine inspector going about his duties.

Mayor W. N. Short of Sioux City, Ia., was recalled to the stand. He testified last Friday. He admitted to Attorney C. R. Porter of the prosecution that he had heard that 100 I. W. W.'s who were arrested, rebelled in jail, refused their food and demanded milk and meat, but said he had not heard that they refused to doff their hats in court.

"Were you expelled from the congressional ministry for signing a petition for a saloon in the prohibition State of Iowa?" Prosecutor Porter asked.

"I signed such a petition, but was not expelled from the ministry for that reason."

Harsh and illegal treatment meted out to I. W. W.'s without cause in other localities of the Northwest formed the basis of testimony by other witnesses called in the defendants' favor. Deputy Sheriff George Taylor of Fernwood, Ia., was one. After working in St. Mary's River lumber camps for years he was made deputy sheriff during last summer's strike, he said, but could trace no disorder to I. W. W.'s who left work.

"I. W. W. members went into the woods to fight fires in Fourth of July Cañon," he said, and added that when the I. W. W. fire fighters left the woods they were locked in a stockade, with no charges being preferred against them to his knowledge.

C. H. Rice of Portland, Ore., a defendant who went through the trouble in Everett, Wash., on Oct. 23, 1917, told of that affair. He described the way the I. W. W.'s were compelled to run the gantlet of men who plied blackjacks and revolvers. When they got back to Seattle a score of I. W. W.'s went to the hospital. Rice protested all had been guiltless of any offense.

Rice said he was a member of the resolutions committee of an I. W. W. convention in Seattle, beginning July 1, 1917, on whose recommendation the convention committed itself to refuse to entertain any proposition or resolution in opposition to the war.

LEAGUE CHARGES TO
BE INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Under the heading of "Business and the Non-Partisan League," Commerce, organ of the Chicago Association of Commerce, publishes the following item:

"An agricultural committee of five members was authorized June 28, by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, its members to be selected from Minnesota, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Illinois. To be eligible, members must have big farm interests in the field of practical farming—not 'play farming,' and must have business relationships to enable them to direct any inquiries from the joint viewpoint of business and agriculture. The committee will investigate charges of the National Non-Partisan League that 'big business' was dealing unfairly with agricultural interests and that certain abuses had become sufficiently pro-

nounced to arouse the spirit of the farmers to the point of organizing a strong campaign, even political if necessary, to correct the abuses. It is proposed that the period of the inquiry shall be from the present until the close of the meetings of agricultural associations in the fall and early winter. Reports of the committee's findings will be submitted to the agricultural communities and will be made public at a time and in a manner best calculated to serve the interests of the agricultural communities in whose behalf the inquiry is to be conducted.

ANTI-LOADING LAW
EFFECT OBSERVED

Impetus Given to Work of Free Employment Agencies by Men Hastening to Register—Activities for Women a Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Anti-loading Law, which went into effect on Friday, and the federal "work or fight" order, are responsible for a big impetus to the business of the free employment agencies conducted by the United States Government in this city. As fast as possible, the applicants are distributed to the streets and factories which have applied for help. After Aug. 1 when the President's ruling that all labor recruiting must be done through government agencies goes into effect, it is expected that the rush will be greater, and branch offices are being opened throughout the State to take care of the situation.

The Massachusetts Anti-loading Law provides that all men in the State, between the ages of 18 and 50, shall be required to work at least 36 hours a week at a useful occupation, and obviously compels many men to seek new employment.

In the cases of two men detained by the police of Boston on the charge of violating this law, the requirement of working 36 hours a week was taken into consideration by the court, and warrants for the arrest of the men were refused on Monday, it being thought that it could not be determined whether the law had been violated until it had been in effect a week.

This view was not held by the court in Brighton, which, also on Monday, held for trial on July 22 two men who had been arrested under the provisions of the new law.

In connection with its efforts to properly distribute the available supply of male labor, the federal free employment service is devoting more and more attention to the placing of women workers in industry, a phase of the industrial problem which employers in the United States have been comparatively slow to develop. It is said that one of the troubles of the employment service is to place the women clerks that are available, as many stores which have lost men either are getting along with smaller forces, or are reluctant to employ women.

New fields are opening constantly, however, and there are at present more opportunities for women workers than there were a few months ago. The biggest demands, it is said by the government agents, are for inspectors of shells in munition plants, and for stitchers on uniforms, gun cases, and other army equipment.

The employment of women in war industries has gone far enough in the United States, according to the government agents, to show that they give satisfaction. The superintendent of the service in Massachusetts, Edward F. McGrady, has said that they take less time off from their work than men. He describes them as "hard-working and conscientious." Further, he says: "They are not inclined to drift from job to job. If they have a good place and fair wages they generally stay."

MISSOURI TO HAVE
MOTOR POSTAL ROUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The first motor truck postal route in Missouri, operating between Marshall and Springfield, will be opened soon. It is to traverse Dallas, Hickory, Benton, Petrus, Green and Saline counties, and will extend from the Missouri River Valley into the heart of the Ozarks. Trucks will stop at all farmhouses along the 200-mile route for produce. Four auto trucks will be used, machines starting from each terminal every week day morning. It is planned to let the service out to bidders in the beginning, but if this fails to work satisfactorily the postal officials will man the trucks with postal employees.

Postmaster Selph of St. Louis is negotiating for three routes to run from St. Louis into the State. A large number of privately owned and operated motor truck lines are now in operation in the suburban districts around the city, many of them covering 50-mile routes.

FIRE ARMS STRIKERS
WILL ARBITRATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The striking employees of the Smith & Wesson Company in Massachusetts, meeting today, unanimously voted to place their case in the hands of President Wilson or his representative, and to abide by the decision of such arbitrator. Notification of this vote was given to the company only through the press. The strike was called last Friday, and the strike leaders claim that their number has been augmented to between 900 and 1000. Efforts to bring the company and employees into conference have thus far failed. The company is working exclusively on government contracts.

PAPERS GOT UNDER
GERMAN CONTROL

Millions Said by Law Official to Have Been Spent in United States to Influence News and Editorial Policies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Germans have been used to obtain complete or partial control of American newspapers in other places besides New York City, according to a statement today by State Deputy Attorney-General Becker.

Commenting on the investigation which led to the arrest of Dr. Edward Rumely on a charge which involves the purchase of The New York Evening Mail for the German Government in 1915, Mr. Becker declared that information in his possession and that of the Federal Alien Property Custodian, for whom he acted in the Mail case, indicated that German millions had been spent in districts far from the metropolis to influence news and editorial policies in favor of the German cause. An extensive investigation now in progress, he asserted, might be expected to reveal other centers of German influence and propaganda methods.

It was learned authoritatively today that another American newspaper passed into German control before the United States entered the war in a manner similar to that said to have been followed in the case of the Mail. This newspaper is located in the far West, and action against its ostensible owners is predicted as an early development.

Germans in the United States at one time contemplated the purchase of 30 American newspapers in as many cities. It was said today at the Federal Building, where a federal grand jury is investigating the case of Dr. Rumely. The project was launched before the United States entered the war and was mainly unsuccessful, but it was intimated German money was put into a number of publications. This money is now being traced, and in the end, it is believed, most of it will be located.

Among the witnesses before the grand jury today were Frank Parker Stockbridge and John E. Cullen, former and present managing editors, respectively, of The Mail. Harold Harper, assistant United States attorney, questioned again today C. A. Lewis, treasurer of The Mail and Express Company, owner of The Mail. He also interrogated George von Skal, formerly managing editor of The New York Staats Zeitung.

Foe Propaganda Inquiry

W. Bayard Hale and George Sylvester Viereck Questioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Deputy Attorney-General Becker has named Dr. William Bayard Hale as the man who was the editor of the German information service in the United States during the first year of the war. Dr. Hale, when the United States entered the war, was Berlin correspondent of the Hearst International News Service. Dr. Hale was examined by Mr. Becker on Monday.

Matthew B. Claussen, former publicity manager for the Hamburg-American Line, was also examined, and George Sylvester Viereck, who edited the pro-German weekly called the Fatherland, was the third man who gave testimony on Sunday and Monday in the state and federal investigation of German propaganda, following the announcement that the New York Evening Mail had been controlled by German money.

The German information service is said to have sent out regularly a mass of pro-German news and special articles, and it is also reported that before long another newspaper, not in this city, will be announced as having been bought by the Germans.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Becker declined to comment on the interviews which he had with Dr. Hale or Mr. Viereck, except to say that he had questioned both men regarding their knowledge of German expenditures to influence American sentiment before this country declared war. He said the interviews, like that earlier with George T. Odell, formerly a correspondent of The New York Evening Mail in Germany, were part of a federal inquiry intended to reveal who were the recipients of some of the German money spent here with the hope of keeping the United States out of the war.

He declined to say whether conferences had any direct connection with the prosecution of Dr. Edward R. Rumely, alleged to have bought the Evening Mail in 1915 for the German Government.

Dr. Hale came to New York from New Hampshire in response to a request from Mr. Becker. He declared that he had responded "voluntarily" to the attorney's call, and that he was "patriotic."

When the State Department made public late in 1917 cablegrams between the German Government and von Bernstorff regarding propaganda, Dr. Hale's name was found in some of the messages.

German Firms to Be Sold Out

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement of a selling organization formed to dispose of 140 German concerns taken over by the government under the Trading With the Enemy Act and valued at approximately \$250,000,000, was made here on Monday night by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

FINED FOR OVERTIME WORK

BOSTON, Mass.—On complaint of the State Board of Labor and Industries, the Upham's Corner Market,

Dudley Street, Dorchester, was fined \$50 by Judge Hayden on a charge of employing women clerks more than ten hours a day. Edward F. Wallace, counsel for the labor board, told Judge Hayden that if any firms actually needed a suspension of the working-hour law, Edwin Mulready, commissioner of labor, has it in his power to grant such a request.

MOONEY APPEAL
AGAIN DISMISSED

California Supreme Court Denies Motion to Set Aside Judgment for Alleged Complicity in the Preparedness Day Bomb Plots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California Supreme Court has dismissed Thomas J. Mooney's application for a certificate of probable cause in appeal from the order of the Superior Court, denying the motion to set aside judgment and capital sentence for alleged complicity in preparedness day bomb plots. The grounds of his appeal were that the jury's verdict and the subsequent judgment and sentence were procured by willful fraud by District Attorney Fickert and his assistants. The court's decision presents a remarkable situation under the California law, which will be urged by Mooney's friends as ground for executive clemency. The decision says in part:

"In this state it is a settled law that a judgment cannot be set aside because predicated upon perjured testimony or because material evidence is concealed or suppressed. The fraud practiced in such cases upon both the court and defendant is not extrinsic to the record, and only in cases of extrinsic fraud may such relief be had. Nor can it be said that a district attorney's duty differs from that of counsel in civil cases. Each has an equal duty to present only competent and legitimate evidence. If that obligation be violated and perjured testimony is produced or material evidence suppressed by either, in so far as judgment is concerned, the injured party is without remedy."

BOSTON HOUSING
IS TO BE STUDIED

Mayor Peters Names Committee to Consider Residence Conditions in Crowded Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—For the purpose of studying housing conditions in Boston, Mayor Andrew J. Peters has appointed a committee of ten, with Charles Logue as chairman, whose duty, the Mayor points out, will be to investigate housing conditions and report the result of the investigation, as well as to determine whether the present laws are adequate to insure the best living conditions and whether the present administrative organizations are sufficient to enforce the law properly. The Mayor, in his letter to the committee, says he expects them to make any recommendations they think would improve conditions.

The other persons on the committee are Amelia H. Ames, Vincent Brogna, Philip Cabot, Edward H. Chandler, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., James E. McConnell, Edward F. McGrady, Rev. Michael J. Scanlon and James Solomon.

PRESIDENT NOT TO
TAKE ANY VACATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With matters of tremendous importance demanding his attention every day, President Wilson has decided that he cannot leave his desk, and it was definitely announced at the White House today that he would not take any vacation but would remain in Washington throughout the summer.

ESPIONAGE VIOLATION DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Hans Hayden of New York, a traveling salesman pleaded not guilty in a United States District Court in violation of the Espionage Law. He paid \$500 as security for his appearance in October. It is alleged that he made the statement while in Pittsburgh that he would not fight against the Germans.

GERMAN MUSICIAN ARRESTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Edward Schelbert, a musician, was arrested on Monday by Boston police at the request of United States authorities as a German alien enemy. It was said he will be sent to the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe. He was questioned by Assistant United States Attorney Judd Dewey.

Foreman Bros. Banking Co.

S. W. Corner LaSalle and Washington Sts., Chicago, Ill.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000.00

Member Federal Reserve System DEPOSITS OVER \$16,000,000.00 Member Chicago Clearing House Ass'n

If You Desire to Have Your Estate Managed Efficiently and Economically Consult This Bank Before Making Your Will

The Place to Keep Your Savings or Checking Account

SHIPYARD STRIKE
NEAR SETTLEMENT

Whole Question Put Into Hands of Government and Agreement Reached Which the Labor Union Is Expected to Approve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A day of idleness at three big shipyards of Oakland Estuary, following the walk-out of 6000 boilermakers and ironworkers claiming 2000 violations of the Macy wage adjustment in underpayment of new employees, ended late last night in a substantial agreement procured by government action. The boilermakers' strike threw out 8000 more men, but no violence occurred. Managers of the Bethlehem plant, Alameda and Hanlon and Moore Scott Works, Oakland, immediately placed the entire matter in the hands of the government, as represented by Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, district manager, and Gavin McNab, attorney for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mortimer Fleischacker, examiner for the Wage Adjustment Board. These officials, with Lieut.-Commander S. Moody, U. S. N., reached a tentative agreement which reached a delegation of strikers which it is believed will be accepted by the boilermakers' union on vote today.

Adjusters for the government find that in the rapid expansion of East Bay plants some departures from the Macy scale may have occurred, and promise immediate investigation, with adjustment of real grievances.

Considerable indignation is expressed by other unions at the alleged hasty action of the striking union.

The prospect is now thought good for a speedy settlement on an investigation that will probably show a small number of cases entitled to back pay, without compelling companies to pay all green hands, practically apprentices though of mature age, the same wages as the Macy scale guarantees skilled workers.

LYNN STRIKERS
BEING ORGANIZED

Union Labor Leaders Exert Every Effort at Massachusetts City to Band Gen. Electric Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LYNN, Mass.—Union leaders are exerting every effort to organize the strikers of the General Electric Company here. They assert they have succeeded with from 6000 to 8000 employees and are confident of securing the balance of the 14,000 within a few days. When the strike became effective Monday morning the only departments that were affiliated with any unions were the machinists and the electricians.

It is expected that the demands of the men and women in the works for increased wages and improved working conditions will be brought before Henry J. Skelington of Boston, representative of the United States Federal Labor Board, as the plant is engaged on government contracts.

The claim was made by union leaders Monday afternoon that the number of strikers was about 12,000. Foremen and supervisors of the different departments are the only persons who have not walked out. Work at the plant is at a standstill. The strikers have maintained a neutral attitude, and the situation is regarded as unique both by the officials of the plant and by the union leaders. Most activity is among the union officials.

Federal Action Possible

United States Officials Observe Actions of Brockton Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROCKTON, Mass.—It is known that several representatives of different departments of the United States Government are here ready to take action in the strike of shoe cutters which threatens to hold up important contracts for army shoes.

The 1700 strikers here and the 1000 in nearby places have taken a defiant attitude toward the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with which they are affiliated and which has demanded that they return to work, pointing out that in striking they have violated their contract with the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

The strikers have been told in a statement from the union of which they are a part that "the present world war has for its purpose the maintenance of agreements and that they shall not be disposed of as mere scraps of paper. Your agreement with the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association concedes to the manufacturers the right to have their work done either by day or by the piece. This is your own agreement."

The manufacturers have signified their willingness to submit the case to the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration.

SEEKING TO LEAD
PUBLIC THOUGHT

Propaganda Advertising by Big Business Interests—Firm May Have a Good Product and a Questionable Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—So-called educational advertising of big business corporations is being directed at the public more and more these days for the purpose of winning the public thought to the point of views of the company or the industry. With this development of publicity, it seems apparent, has come the need for a definition of standards to meet with this rather new type of advertisement. It has become increasingly plain, in a word, that all advertising of policy certainly as well as of products, must safely pass under the rod of "truth in advertising," to be accounted a sound publicity, fit for the company of substantial advertisements.

The specific type of "educational" advertising to which this article addresses itself may be illustrated by the propaganda advertising of the American meat packers and of the Standard Oil Company.

In the advertising of commodities, great progress has been made in recent years, largely through the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, toward higher standards. It has been realized that the advertising of an article should speak of it truthfully and that the article itself should be a good article. This advance has doubtless been facilitated by the fact that thousands of people advertise commodities and by the further fact that the truth about things is generally easy to find out.

The propaganda advertisers, in the realm of business, are, however, few; and what they deal in, through such advertising, is thought, and not things. Hence, on the one hand, the status of this propaganda advertising of business has received comparatively little attention because its circle is small; and on the other hand, the quality of this same advertising has not been so easy to determine, because it has not been a product, but often in effect a public policy which was being advertised.

Whether or not these be the sufficient reasons for the lack of discrimination, it does appear that up to the present time the distinction has not been sharply drawn in the advertising world between a good product and a poor policy, both of which may be advertised by the same firm. Because the product is good, the propaganda advertising of the firm making that product seems often to be accepted as of equal quality. As a matter of fact, the propaganda advertising may be seeking to persuade the public thought to something which is bad for the public. In that case, the "educational" or "political" advertising is inherently bad advertising, and will have its harmful effect on all advertising as certainly as the untruthful advertising of the fly-by-night merchant. The point is of course entirely obvious. If any firm or industry tries to win the public to its point of view when that point of view actually injures the public, the educational advertising of that firm or industry does not measure up to the standard of "truth in advertising" and ultimately will hurt the public confidence in all advertising.

On Friday, Jeremiah denied that he had addressed a meeting of pro-Germans at Terrace Garden on Oct. 9, 1914. On Monday Mr. Barnes read into the record a letter, said to have been written by Jeremiah to Adolph Susskind, the manager of the garden, asking him to make arrangements for the meeting. Jeremiah is alleged to have incited \$75 for the rental of the hall and to have requested Susskind to decorate the place with the United States, Irish and German flags. "Place the American flag in the center," the letter requested, "with the Irish flag at its right and the German flag at its left. Also distribute the inclosed tickets among your German friends, as we want as many of them at the meeting as possible."

"I thought you said the other day that you were an American."

"A real Irishman makes the best kind of an American. The Irishmen make it possible for you to draw your salary today, Mr. Barnes."

The witness then said that many Irishmen had fled from Ireland to escape British oppression, and that the Irish patriotism of John Purroy Mitchell did not offer a favorable contrast to that of his grandfather, who was a real Irish patriot. Judge Hand finally stopped the witness and O'Leary apologized for having made so long a speech.

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ELEVATED CAR MEN
SEEK ARBITRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—With the signing by the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company of the request drawn up by the Boston Street Car men's Union that the demand of the Boston Elevated employees for 60 cents an hour be arbitrated by the National War Labor Board, it is expected the case will be heard in Washington next Monday, and a decision handed down by Aug. 1. The employees have agreed to abide by the decision of the board.

It is said that about 40 other locals from different parts of the United States, representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, have requested the War Labor Board to act on wage demands.

MR. COWDREY A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Representative Henry E. Cowdrey has announced his candidacy for reelection in the Twelfth Worcester district. A three-cornered contest for the two seats in the House from this district is anticipated.

Jewellers to H. M. the King



SILVER

ANY reproductions of old and rare models of Queen Anne and Georgian periods are in The Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company's exclusive collection of silver. The modern designs included in this collection are original in conception and of the finest workmanship.

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FIRST OBJECTIVE IS NOT REACHED

(Continued from page one)

and Rheims, and the French along the front beyond Rheims. The attack east of Rheims was a complete failure. It was held and rolled up from the very beginning. But at Fossoy and Dormans they succeeded in crossing the river on a twenty-two-mile front. It was at this point that General Liège attacked the troops who had crossed the river, and completely cleared the south bank of the river in his sector, taking some 1000 to 1500 prisoners. Exactly what has occurred between Dormans and Rheims it is at present difficult to say as the communications are entirely incomplete, and there is nothing on which to base an estimate of the later stages of the battle. But it is certain that Epernay, the first day's objective, so far from being reached has not yet been seriously threatened.

What still remains to be decided is whether this is von Ludendorff's real attack, or simply a heavily staged feint to cover the true attack which is to come in the direction of Amiens and Arras. That, however, is a doubt which must be tolerably quickly cleared up.

Meantime in every other part of the field the Central Powers were having as unsuccessful a time. A heavy British raid in the direction of Ridge Wood, not very far from Ypres, ended in the penetration of the enemy's trenches, and the capture of 328 prisoners.

On the Asiago plateau and in the direction of Monte Grappa and Montello the Italians were also busy raiding, and taking prisoners.

On the Albanian front the French and Italian columns have pushed steadily forward, with the result that the two forces have now joined hands on the heights of Cafa Darza on the road to Ochrida.

Finally an attempt by the Turks to storm the British positions north of Jericho has been entirely defeated, by the Australians and New Zealanders, with a loss of 510 prisoners, of whom 249 are Germans.

Hospital Deliberately Bombed

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—German aviators at 11 p. m. last night dropped bombs on the American Red Cross hospital at Jouy. Two enlisted men were killed and nine persons were wounded.

The hospital was deliberately bombed by the German aviators. It was full of wounded at the time. At least three bombs were dropped on the hospital. One destroyed three tents. The work of the hospital was continued without interruption.

Germans Try to Shell Hospitals

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—The Germans apparently deliberately attempted to shell several of the American hospitals near the Marne front today. A number of shells fell intermittently a short distance from them. They did no damage.

Situation Reviewed

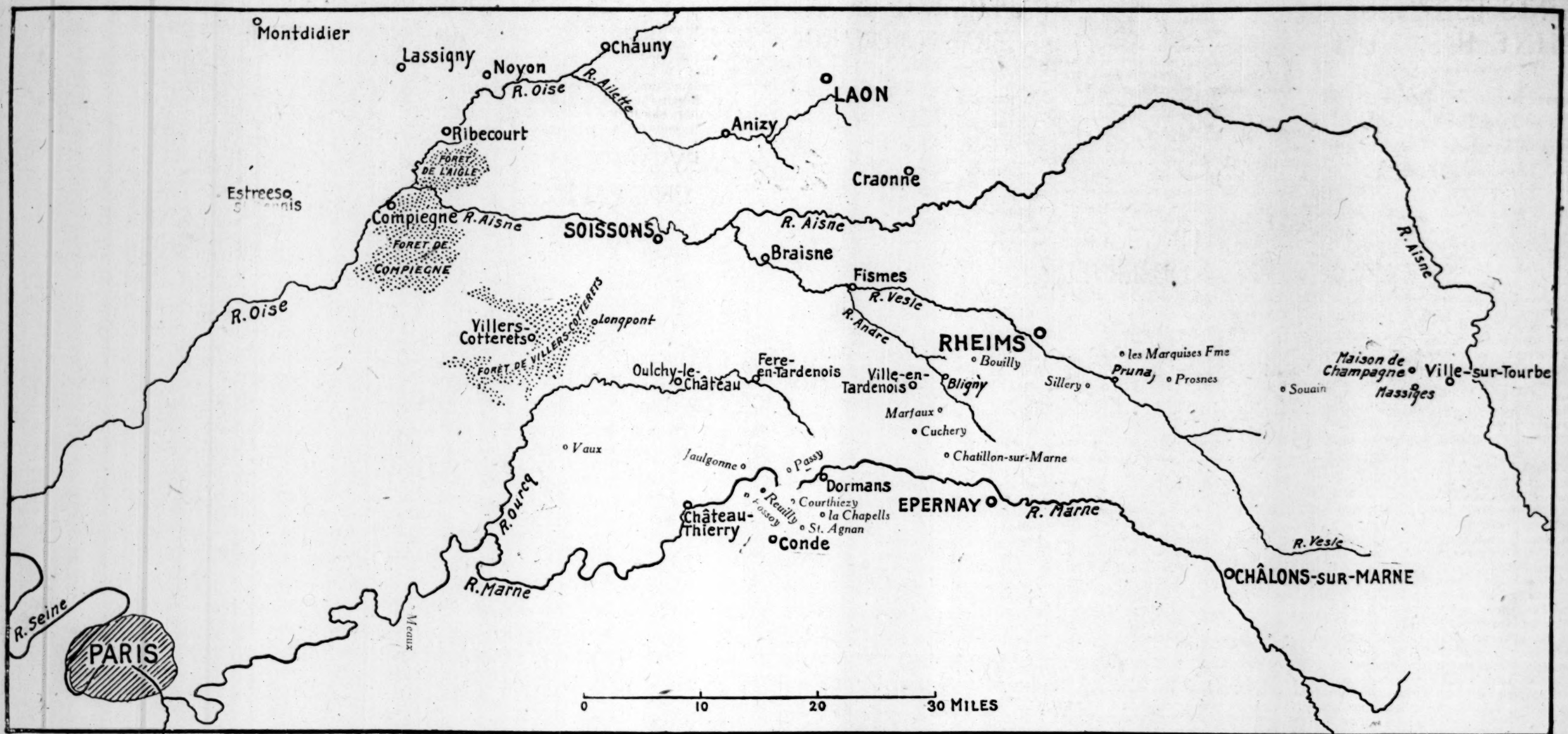
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that a German offensive, on a large scale, commenced between 4 and 4:30 this morning, preceded by an intense bombardment starting at midnight. The attack opened on a front from Château Thierry to Massiges and from Prunay to Rouvray, a total front of 55 miles. There was no attack or bombardment against Rheims. The back areas of the Allies from Châlons through Montmirail to La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, were also heavily shelled with gas to a depth of from 12 to 18 miles behind the front.

On the Champagne sector, at 9 o'clock, the French described the German attack as definitely held, though they had penetrated at several points to 2½ miles from the original front line. Only along the line at Souain, at Pronnes and Prunay, were the Germans able to make any progress. At these points the French were counter-attacking, and the greatest depth of penetration did not exceed 2 to 2½ miles.

West of Rheims, the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Marne from Château Thierry on an 11-mile front, but at no point had they reached the high ground on the south side, nor penetrated more than one mile. Between Troissy and Bligny the Germans appear to have made the greatest progress along the valley of the small brook Ardi, where they captured Chaumy and penetrated to Pourcy, an extreme depth of 5000 yards, but were apparently unable to seize the high ground on the north side of the brook. From Pourcy to Belval the penetration amounted to three miles in depth, on a four-mile front.

Apparently the primal object of the Germans is to try the "pincer tactics" on Rheims. French opinion is credited with holding that German progress, on the whole, is nothing abnormal, so far. The actual front of attack has been definitely known, also the date, within a few hours, of its actual occurrence, and the French headquarters are stated to be satisfied, with which judgment London feels they have every reason to be. The results are nothing like the early fruits of the Alsace attack, some weeks ago. American forces west of Château Thierry have not been affected, as the attack did not extend to their sector. The Marne country and district south of Rheims is described as difficult campaigning country much wooded and hilly. While nothing definite is known regarding the volume of the German forces employed, an estimate, based on experience of previous German attacks, gives a probable total at somewhere between 350,000 and 400,000.



Scene of the new German offensive

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Map shows in detail the front southwest and east of Rheims where the German attempts to cross the Marne and to reach Epernay have so far failed, owing to the stubborn resistance of the allied forces.

bayonets. Above was the position at 9 o'clock this morning.

Capture of Germans

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE (Monday).—(By Associated Press).—The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend of the Marne number between 1000 and 1500. They include a complete brigade staff.

Turkish Reverse in Palestine

LONDON, England (Monday).—Turkish troops on Saturday night attacked the British positions in Palestine commanding the crossing of the Jordan and on the ridges north of Jericho. The War Office statement, describing the attack, says:

"On Saturday night enemy attacks developed against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abu Telluel ridges north of Jericho. Our positions about Abu Telluel, at first penetrated, were entirely restored by a counter-attack by Australians and New Zealanders. "Five hundred prisoners were taken, including 260 Germans."

American Achievement Cheered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Bonar Law's announcement in the House of Commons last night, that south of the Marne the American troops by a brilliant counter-attack had driven the enemy back and taken 1000 prisoners, was greeted with loud cheers. The Chancellor also said that a report given by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, as coming from General Foch by telephone, stated that the latter was well satisfied with the results of the day's fighting.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law said that east of Rheims the enemy had been very heavily repulsed and had suffered severe losses and received complete check. West of Rheims the Germans had penetrated on a 36-kilometer front to an average depth of 4 to 5 kilometers.

Mr. Runciman said he was sure that the House would wish to offer their congratulations, not only to the French, but to the American troops, who had so fully justified themselves, not for the first time, on this rather critical occasion.

French Defenses Intact

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The first day of the present German offensive is clearly favorable to the Allies, says a semi-official statement issued late on Monday night. The French defensive system has been in no way affected and is still intact.

"While in previous attacks," the statement says, "the enemy, thanks to surprise, carried important positions, like the Chemin des Dames, and advanced several miles, this time the battle entailed only fluctuations of a few hundred yards."

Paris Bombardment Resumed

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The long-range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The bombardment of Paris with the German long-range guns began again this afternoon, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the French capital.

The New Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Between midnight and 1 o'clock on Monday morning Paris was awakened by explosions and the loud sound of guns. It was at first thought that an air raid was in progress, but the nature of the firing soon informed the city that the long lull on the front had been broken, and the expected offensive had begun. Many people viewed the blaze of guns on the east-

ern horizon from Montmartre or gathered on the roofs of high buildings. Never before has the noise of guns and the vibration been so great, a fact which proves the large number of French guns engaged in meeting the offensive, for on previous occasions the defending artillery was several miles nearer the city and yet was not heard so distinctly. Later in the day the bombardment of Paris by long-range guns recommenced.

The renewed offensive, which is regarded by M. Bidou of the Journal des Debats as a wing maneuver, necessary as an inaugurating operation against the capital, finds Paris fully prepared and calmly confident.

The last echo of the July 14 celebration is heard in the reply of King George to President Poincaré, assuring him that the thoughts of one and all in the British Empire are with the great French nation in these momentous times.

Congratulations to Americans

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—The French general commanding the group of armies on this sector sent a congratulatory message this afternoon to the American general commanding the forces which beat back the enemy.

Two Large Offensives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday).—The German offensive has begun on a 30-mile front from Château Thierry along the Marne to Bligny and on a 25-mile front east of Rheims between Prunay and Maisons de Champagne, making a total of about 55 miles altogether. The situation so far is understood to be satisfactory east of Rheims, where the Germans are held. A substantial advance appears to have been made southwest of Rheims, the Germans having crossed the Marne in a number of places.

Attempts to Enlighten Germans

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Attempts to enlighten the German rank and file on the American front by the distribution of informative printed matter by American aviators or by French balloons and guns, have aroused apprehensions in the German press which are poorly concealed. The newspapers vent late ebullitions to the effect that the mental armor of the loyal and devoted German soldiers who are "conscious of their superiority" is proof against such shafts, as the Kreuz Zeitung puts it. The Germans claim that in the advance from the Aisne to the Marne, whole truckloads of propaganda pamphlets fell into their hands.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung says that Otto H. Kahn of New York has been working in this connection, and it attacks him for such activities. This newspaper draws from President Wilson's "draconic and illegal measures against Germanism in America" the inference that "war enthusiasm among the German-Americans cannot run very high."

Austrian Prisoners Return

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Austrian-Hungarian War Minister, says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, announces that far more than 500,000 Austrian war prisoners already have returned from Russia.

Two Towns Recaptured

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—American troops have recaptured Fossoy and Crezanzy, towns on the south bank taken yesterday by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

COMMUNIQUES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official report, made public on Monday night, says: "To the southwest and east of

Rheims we penetrated into parts of the French positions."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "Southwest of Ypres the enemy attacked yesterday morning after strong artillery preparation, and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth."

"There was artillery activity throughout the day on both sides of the Lys. It was revived during the evening on the remainder of the front. Between the Aisne and the Marne the fighting continued lively. Local infantry engagements have taken place south of St. Pierre Aigle and in the Savieres region."

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—In an operation conducted last night in the region east of Amiens the British improved their line, after sharp fighting, in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, the War Office announced today.

The German guns were busy during the night in the region southwest of Albert and showed some activity at various other points on the northern part of the British front.

The British War Office issued a statement on Monday night which reads as follows:

"This morning we again advanced our line slightly in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux and drove off a party of the enemy which attacked one of our posts."

"The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations at Ridge Wood is 328."

"On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report."

"Operations in Palestine.—On Saturday night enemy attacks developed against our positions, covering the passages of the Jordan and on the Abu Telluel ridges north of Jericho. Our positions about Abu Telluel, at first penetrated, were entirely restored by a counter-attack by the Australians and New Zealanders. "Four hundred prisoners were taken, including 240 Germans. By nightfall 519 prisoners had been counted."

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The text of today's official statement reads:

"The battle continued during the afternoon, evening and night, with redoubled violence. Between Château Thierry and Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his advantages, launched furious attacks. The combats were particularly ferocious south of the Marne and in the region of Châtillon."

"French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently, and counter-attacked many times with the utmost vigor."

"South of the Marne the Germans have not been able to advance their lines beyond St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Monthodon, Lisieres and south of the forest of Bouquigny. In this region the French have taken 1000 prisoners. Mareuil-le-Port on the Marne south of Châtillon is held by the French."

"North of the Marne the French have held up the enemy in the outskirts of Châtillon and southeast of the Rodemat wood. In this region there is no appreciable change in the rest of the line."

"The enemy did not attack during the night."

"On the front east of Rheims, the Germans, exhausted by the fruitless struggle in which they were engaged yesterday, were unable to penetrate the French zone of defense which runs to the eastward through Prunay, south of the woods north of Chaussee Romaine as far as the La Luippe region, north of Lovaing. The battle positions of the French are intact."

"The enemy losses in prisoners during the first day of the battle have been extremely heavy."

"The French War Office on Monday night issued the following statement: "German attacks launched this morning at 4:30 o'clock continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims with equal violence."

"West of Rheims desperate engagements were fought in the region of Reully, Courthiezy and Passy, south

of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at several points between Fossoy and Dormans."

"A spirited counter-attack carried out by the American troops drove back on the right bank of the river enemy contingents which had reached the left bank, southwest of Fossoy."

"Between Dormans and Rheims the Franco-Italian troops resisted with tenacity along the line of Châtillon-sur-Marne, Cuchery, Marfaux and Bouilly."

"East of Rheims the enemy attack, which extended from Sillery to the Main de Massiges, hit up against an irreducible defense. The enemy multiplied his efforts on Prunay and Les Marquises and in the regions north of Pronnes and Souain, but was not able, despite repeated attacks, to cut into our combat positions."

"Eastern Theater, July 14.—On the Struma patrol engagements resulted in favor of the Greeks. West of the Vardar and north of Monastir the enemy displayed great artillery activity. In the region of the lakes, west of Pogrodce, we repulsed a Bulgarian raid."

"In Albania our pursuit column in the Devol Valley has gone beyond Gramshi and reached the outskirts of Chekini and Cruija, where it is in contact with the position organized by the Austrians."

"The number of our prisoners has been increased by about 50. Our left has joined with the Italian right, which occupies the heights of Cafa Darza."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The following statement was issued on Monday from the Italian War Office:

"On the Asiago Plateau, French detachments carried two surprise attacks into the enemy's lines at Bertigo and Zocchi. Our detachments broke into the enemy's lines north of Monte di Val Bella. A few prisoners were taken. Enemy reconnoitering parties have been active between the slopes of Sasso Rosso and the Brenta River."

"A new attack attempted at Corone was repulsed. North of Monte Grappa and in the Montello zone during the day and night the artillery action has been lively."

"Six hostile airplanes have been brought down."

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday).—The Austrian War Office on Monday issued the following statement:

"Between Lake Garda and the Adige the reciprocal artillery fire was very active. On the Venetian mountain front activity has increased. This morning Italian battalions fruitlessly attacked southwest of Asiago and north of Monte di Val Bella. An engagement on the western slopes of the Brenta Valley also ended in our favor."

"In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance. In the Devol Valley a French squadron has been repulsed."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A War Department statement issued today reads as follows:

"Dispatches received from General Pershing and General Bliss confirm the press accounts of yesterday's fighting. American troops west of Summels counter-attacked, captured prisoners, established and are holding their advanced positions. The Germans' barrage was met by counter-barrage, which in many places prevented the advance of their infantry. Full reports covering the entire front are, of course, not yet available. The general situation this morning is regarded as satisfactory."

"The first day in such a battle is, of course, merely general advanced guard action. The great pressure of reserves and concentrated masses is still to be looked for."

NEW FRENCH APPOINTMENT

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Prof. Maurice Ganne of Central College, by an official order, issued today, is ap-

FREE SERVICE FOR REGISTRANTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

WICHITA FALLS, Tex.—Practices of attorneys in Texas in accepting fees from registrants under the Selective Service Law as compensation for services in securing exemptions from military service of such registrants were strongly condemned by the Texas Bar Association in annual convention in Wichita Falls.

Such action on the part of members of the association was declared unpatriotic, and it was declared that lawyers should make no charge for representing registrants and assisting them in filling out questionnaires and otherwise furnishing information desired by the draft boards.

SULPHUR REFINERY TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TOYAH, Tex.—The Toyah Valley Sulphur Company, which owns and is developing extensive holdings in Culberson County under which an extensive bed of sulphur has been found, has announced that it will erect and equip a large sulphur refinery near Orla, in Culberson County. The refinery will employ the retort method of refining and will have a capacity sufficient to care for the entire output of this company from its 1200 acres of land.

Harvey, Nichols & Co., Ltd.
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One of the Leading Establishments for Ladies' and Children's High Class Wearing Apparel and everything for Tasteful Home Decoration.

DEVENS UTILITIES ARE BEING STUDIED

Officers From Other Cantonments Go to Ayer to Observe Work of Public Service Department—More Men Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Commanding officers of public utilities at several national army cantonments in the United States are being sent here to observe the work of the public utility department in charge of Maj. Edward L. Briggs, which has recently been designated by the War Department as most thorough and complete. Major Briggs is explaining the work of his department and giving useful information to visitors who have included Capt. George A. Christensen of Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Capt. H. F. Porter from Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and Capt. Charles Bird from Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O. The intelligence department here is regarded as a model, while the sanitary and medical units of the division show remarkable executive management, according to army officers.

Two hundred qualified mechanics from State universities in Vermont, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Maine, have arrived in camp, and have been assigned to the division. Capt. Harry L. Perkins was chairman of the board, conducting trade tests to determine special qualifications of the men.

Nine soldiers have been placed in the guardhouse for alleged violation of the order barring men from this camp from going to Lawrence, Mass., without special passes. They were arrested in that city on Sunday. Four of the men said they were new arrivals, and had not been told of the orders. In accordance with orders issued from headquarters, Capt. Richard S. Fuller, commanding the provost guard, has posted a guard over a restaurant in Ayer, one of the largest eating places in town. Until the guard is removed, no officers or men here will be allowed to enter the place. It is said the managers have refused to bring their establishment up to the standards of the department.

State officers, and Department of Justice officials have turned over to the camp intelligence officer five men who were arrested in the cantonment railroad yards where they were employed. Two are believed to be draft evaders, and the others are regarded as alien enemies and were ordered to keep away from the barred zone in camp.

Eight soldiers from the cantonment are in Boston today where they are endeavoring to arouse interest in an entertainment which is to be presented in the Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. It is entitled "Stranded in Cairo," and the proceeds from the affair will be used for improvements in the hospital hut of the base hospital company.

A number of Nashua, N. H., citizens came to camp on Monday, bringing with them military band instruments for the depot brigade.

Railway Unit Wanted

British-Canadian Mission Asks for a Jewish Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The British-Canadian recruiting mission has received orders to enlist men for a Jewish railway unit for service in Palestine. Locomotive engineers, firemen, signalmen, timekeepers, station masters, guards and yard masters are needed. A railway construction division is also to be organized, including laborers, pioneers, railway and dock checkers.

Last week the mission sent 94 men to training camps. Forty more were accepted on Monday, and on Monday night another delegation of 60 men were left for training camps.

Work for Harvard Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The three weeks of instruction for members of the summer course of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be completed on Saturday, and on Sunday the men will march to Lancaster, Mass., for three weeks of camp life on the Thayer estate. Here intensive training will be given, then the men will return to Cambridge for examinations and discharge. On Thursday afternoon Brig-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., will review the regiment at the Harvard Stadium.

Colors for the Fifteenth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—The Fifteenth Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, in camp here, will receive a stand of colors following the evening parade tonight. On Thursday there will probably be a review given for Brig-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the state guards.

Monday was devoted to intensive drilling in charge of Col. Edward H. Eldredge, the day closing with evening parade at 5 o'clock. The strength of the regiment is 55 officers and 849 men.

101st Regiment Auxiliary Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The auxiliary of associate members of the one hundred and first infantry regiment has opened headquarters in the Little Building, Tremont and Boylston streets, with

WAR GARDENING IN THE UNITED STATES

Movement Has Taken on More or Less of International Character—Example Is Watched Closely by Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While war gardening has taken on more or less of an international character, it is perhaps in the United States that the greatest effort has been made in this form of increasing food production, and great interest attaches to what this country is doing to help feed the world by this as well as by other means. Of unusual interest, therefore, are the reports of the National War Garden Commission, which show an increase of 40 per cent over last year in the number of home back yard and vacant lot gardens in the United States. The preliminary figures which have been compiled by the commission, based on reports from all over the country, show that there are 4,900,000 war gardens throughout the country and that the increase in the value of the product will be fully 40 per cent, which means that it will total at least \$500,000,000.

An encouraging increase in this patriotic endeavor has been noted in nearly every section of the country. There are 2,276,000 war gardens this year in the central western territory, according to the commission's preliminary estimates. New England shows 110,000; New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, 737,000; the southern states, including Texas and Oklahoma, 1,246,000; California, Washington and Oregon, 465,000; and the other western states, 57,000.

"The idea of cultivating the waste places, of converting the 'slack land' of unused back yards and vacant lots into gardens, seems to have girdled the globe," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the commission, in discussing the subject. "The city farmer, the man who is helping himself at the same time that he is aiding the nation and the Allies to win the war, is an outgrowth of the conflict; but it is probable he has come to stay; and he is ubiquitous."

From Europe, South America, Australia, China, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, New Zealand, and many other countries, the National War Garden Commission, organized early in 1917 to help increase this nation's food supplies, has received calls for its gardening and canning booklets.

A large number of requests have been received by the commission from Cuba where home "soldiers of the soil" were anxious to add their bit to the food supply by growing and conserving garden vegetables.

An important angle to the international character of war gardening is shown in the 400-acre demonstration war garden, which was started by the commission at Camp Dix, N. J., and which led to the beginning of similar work at other camps. This work by the American soldiers in helping to feed themselves is in line with what the French Army has been doing; and had it not been that the German drive ruined some of the gardens behind the line the French Army this year would have supplied itself entirely with the vegetables and other greens it needed. The British Army also is doing important work along the same line.

J. F. Child, United States Food Administrator for Hawaii, has had posted to him by the National War Garden Commission displayed at advantageous places and has aided the home food production conservation work further by distributing garden and canning manuals. The example of the United States in this great movement is being watched and followed closely, it is plain from reports, by people in all parts of the world.

ALABAMA ACTS AGAINST LOAFING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—At a labor meeting in Montgomery on July 10, arranged by the Federal Bureau of Labor, representatives of Montgomery labor organizations announced that the laboring men who always have worked have determined that the loafers and loungers in the poolrooms of Montgomery must take useful employment. A loyalty and labor league will be organized immediately, for which Sheriff W. R. Waller was made law representative.

PAPER TRADE FOR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paper manufacturers throughout the country are expressing much satisfaction at the fact that their products have been able to displace German goods in the Argentine paper trade. According to a statement by Ansel R. Clark, district manager of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, there is a strong possibility that the United States will retain this

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advantage when normal conditions are restored.

In normal times, Argentina purchases about \$500,000 worth of printing machinery annually, and another \$500,000 worth of type, printing ink and other supplies. Since the war started, United States concerns have made deep inroads into this business, and prospects are bright for a continuance of this trade. In regard to the paper trade, Mr. Clark stated that, curiously enough, Germany did not manufacture all the paper she formerly sent to Argentina and other countries. The success of United States wholesale paper houses in Argentina during the difficult war years, however, indicates that there will be first-class facilities for placing American paper when the war is over.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK MAIL TRAINS

From 5 P. M. Till 11 P. M. No Postal Cars Are Dispatched—Closed Pouches Carried 7:30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Publication of the report that there was a train available at 7:30 p. m. to carry mail from Boston to New York, but that no mail left Boston for this city between 5 and 11 p. m., brought from Christopher Reising, superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Boston, the statement that the train leaving there at 7:30 p. m. had carried mail since April, 1917.

Since the report was based on a summary of mail-carrying conditions issued by the Merchants Association of this city, this bureau on investigation there has found that the correct statement on this subject, as taken from that report, is as follows:

"From 5 P. M. until 11 P. M. there is no postal car dispatch between Boston and New York, although there is a train at 7:30 available for such dispatch. The great bulk of the day's mail reaches the Boston post office after the departure of the 5 o'clock train, and most of this, together with accumulations up to 11 o'clock, is concentrated upon the single postal car train via the Shore Line. There is, in the interim, a 'closed pouch' dispatch for New York, but these mails are unworked, and therefore must be held for working after reaching the New York terminal."

The words "postal car" indicate a railway post office in which mails are sorted during transit. F. B. De Berard of the Merchants Association says:

"The facts are correctly stated in our report, namely, that the 7:30 train does not carry such a railway post office, but does carry mail, as stated, in closed pouches. We did not say and no intention of saying that no mail was dispatched from Boston to New York between the hours of 5 p. m. and 11 p. m., but only that no railway postal car was attached to the 7:30 train, and that all the mail forwarded during those hours was in the form of closed pouches, which involves a delay in handling the mail after it reaches New York."

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF LAWS EXPLAINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A complete report on the Australian customs tariff as it stands today has just been made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The purpose of the report is to post American manufacturers and exporters on points in the new tariff that are not generally understood in this country. The preferential provisions, by which goods made in England and South Africa enjoy advantages over all others, are treated in great detail.

The bulletin is entitled "Customs Tariff of Australia," Tariff Series No. 37, and is the work of Louis Domeratzky, tariff expert of the bureau. Copies can be obtained at the nominal price of 10 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from any of the district or cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

LAUNCHING AT VICTORY PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SQUANTUM, Mass.—Mrs. William S. Sims, wife of Vice-Admiral Sims, will name a destroyer to be launched at the Victory Plant, Thursday evening at 7:15. The destroyer, which will be named Delphy, is the first of five to be launched, the keels of which were laid by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on the occasion of his visit to Boston to review the Patriots' Day parade.

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HOUSE AGREES TO CONGRESS RECESS

Legislation Is Suspended Until August 19—Senate Fails to Take Action on the President's Agricultural Bill Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By unanimous consent, the House of Representatives on Monday followed the course taken by the Senate and agreed to recess until Aug. 19. The plan adopted, with the consent and approval of the President, is that both houses should recess for three days at a time, and that unless an emergency should arise no legislation shall be enacted until after Aug. 19. Many congressional leaders thought it unwise to take a recess at all at this time, as it was felt that emergencies might arise which would make it highly desirable that the National Legislature should be in session. The plan adopted, whereby both houses will meet formally, but not for business, every Monday and Thursday, is a compromise between the different views entertained as to the feasibility of a complete recess under the existing conditions.

The Senate took no action whatever on the President's veto of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill embodying the \$2.40 wheat amendment, as it was felt that any discussion of the President's action would involve a long debate and probably a bitter one in the Senate. There were intimations of this when Senator Gore of Oklahoma, in spite of the unanimous agreement to recess on Monday as soon as the morning business was over, attempted to make a speech assailing the position which the President had taken and in which he intimated that the farmers of the country could not be compensated for the loss of \$500,000,000 in 1918 by the President's "charming phrases." There are other senators who harbor the same opinions as does the senator from Oklahoma, but the consensus of opinion here is that the Senate will do precisely as the House has done and sustain the action of the President, whose position is believed to be unassailable. It is well known that many of those who voted for a higher price for wheat did so out of a generous feeling toward the farmer and because of the belief that the higher price would stimulate wheat production for 1919. It has not been shown, however, that the farmer stands to lose by the \$2.20 price fixed by executive order, nor has it been proved the farmer, generally speaking, is dissatisfied with the guarantee given by the government. What is known is that the raising of the price would cause confusion in the financial estimates of the United States and the Allies, which have already made arrangements for obtaining wheat for the soldiers and civilians on the basis of the price fixed by the President. It is also known and admitted that the change in the price of wheat would affect the price of every other article of food and so nullify the progress which the Food Administration has made toward the stabilization of prices.

The farmer, it is pointed out by such as favor the position taken by the President, is making fair profits and is prosperous, why, therefore, it is argued, should his profits be increased if by so doing Congress is to cause confusion in world markets and work a hardship on the great army of industrial workers who, unlike the farmer, cannot live at home. This is the light in which it is believed the Congress, will view the action of the President. The matter is not at all so simple as it appeared to those who wanted to raise the price of wheat, nor has it anything to do with political considerations.

STATION CONTROL MAY CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate went on record unanimously re-

jecting the proposed change in station control of the Georgia Railway and Navigation Company, which would place the control of the system in the hands of the Federal Government.

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cently in favor of placing the State Experiment Station at Griffin directly under the control of the trustees of the University of Georgia. The claim was made that placing the station under the supervision of the university will do much to add to the efficiency of the station, as it will coordinate it directly with the College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga.

MOTION PICTURES

The Goldwyn press bureau announces that the 26 film productions promised for the first year of the company's activities have been completed, and that work is under way on five productions of the second year's output. The first of these to be released, it is said, will be the one on which Geraldine Farrar is now at work.

A new comedy to be released by the Christie Film Company under the title "Just Plain Folks" is a novelty in that a story is told through the movements of the feet of the actors.

The W. W. Hodkinson Corporation announces that a rumor which has been circulated to the effect that J. Warren Kerrigan was going to appear in Paramount films is untrue. Mr. Kerrigan's latest completed film is entitled "One Dollar Bid."

"Sandy," a Paramount production, will be the last release in which Jack Pickford appears until the war is ended. He is now in the United States Navy. The film, which is shown for the first time in Boston this week, tells the story of a young Irish stow-away, who comes in the course of his wanderings to Kentucky, where he meets the girl who had befriended him on the steamer when he ran away from the old country. The part of the girl is played by Louise Huff with her customary charm and naturalness. Mr. Pickford does not try to make of a simple story more than is in keeping, and though he does not have the opportunity for "stunts" and good acting that other stories have given him, he makes of this an interesting performance.

John Barrymore is to make a film version of "On the Quiet," a farce played on the stage by William Collier.

Thomas H. Ince has laid out the ambitious task of directing for release 32 feature pictures, at least, during the year beginning Sept. 1.

ST. LOUIS FETE FUND GOES TO WAR RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A three-day celebration of Bastille Day closed here last night with a fête given in a summer garden for the benefit of the fund for the Relief of French Wounded and for French War Widows and Orphans. The day was observed in practically all churches and in open-air meetings for Sunday. Lieut. Paul Chanoit, representing the French High Commission in America, was the principal speaker at the fête on Monday night. Others making addresses were the French and Belgian consuls and representatives of other allied governments.

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DEMOCRACIES NOW STAND AS A UNIT

Governor Lowden of Illinois Sees in History the Causes of the Present Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Ill.—In an address delivered here on July 4, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of this State, in discussing some of the international aspects of the present war, said:

"The Fourth of July in the past has been our national holiday; today, it is an international holiday. In England, wherever the Cross of St. George flies, alongside of it is the Stars and Stripes, and men over there are celebrating for the first time that event which lost England her colonies. I want to remind you that it is not as inappropriate as it might seem for England to join with us in our Fourth of July celebration, because England was not a unit in its war with us. The greatest souls of England—Burke, Pitt, Fox, all of their greatest men, were with the colonies—with the colonies openly in that war. They too were fighting in the Parliament of England against George III for their own liberties, and our triumph in that war was really the triumph of the people of England. We won not only our own independence, but we helped the liberty-loving portion of the British population to enlarge their own freedom, and the divine right of kings was buried forever in the grave with George III. Today England is a great democracy. England gives the same privileges to her children that we give to ours."

"It is fitting, very fitting, that in Paris also they are celebrating our Fourth of July, because not only of long friendship, but because of the views of her people now and our people now."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
RULES STRONGER

Encouraging War News Reflected in Substantially Higher Prices in New York—Railroad Issues Are More Prominent

Success of the allied forces in meeting the latest German thrust on the western battlefield was reflected in a stronger New York stock market in the early dealings today. Substantial advances were the rule, with special gains in United States Steel, General Motors, Union Pacific, Reading, American Car & Foundry, Canadian Pacific and Marine preferred. The general market was somewhat broader and there appeared to be more interest in the railroad shares. Rock Island moved up $\frac{1}{4}$ and New Haven $\frac{1}{8}$. American Woolen rose $\frac{1}{4}$.

The local stock market was firmer in the first few minutes of trading today, with Steel common up more than the average.

There was some easing off in New York after the first rise. After the early spurt stocks became quieter. By midday prices in many instances were not far from the opening figures. Goodrich was a strong feature. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$, it rose to 47. United States Rubber also was in demand. It opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, and sold well above 62. General Motors opened up 2 points at 151 $\frac{1}{2}$, went to 152, and then sold under 150.

There was another moderate upward movement in the early afternoon but business continued very quiet and narrow. U. S. Steel was more than a point above Monday's closing at the beginning of the last hour.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Subscriptions to Japan's latest national loan were \$67,500,000, but only the \$25,000,000 bonds authorized will be issued.

Estimates at Athens place steam merchant marine profits of Greek shipowners as high as \$193,000,000 for three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has increased wages of all its motormen and conductors 3 cents an hour. The new scale runs from 38 cents an hour for new men to 43 cents for men employed five years.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company plan for financing \$57,735,000 notes, maturing July 1, has been declared operative. Holders will receive 20 per cent cash and 70 per cent new 7 per cent notes. Time for deposit has been extended to Aug. 9.

New York bankers identified with the Chinese loan negotiations have received satisfactory assurances from Washington of the government's willingness to support them. The size of the projected loan will be considerably less than the \$50,000,000 originally mentioned.

The United States mint coined 900,000 pieces of money during the year ended June 30, a record amount. New coins placed in circulation included more than 500,000,000 1-cent pieces, 83,000,000 nickels, 24,000,000 half dollars, 116,000,000 dimes and about 45,000,000 quarters.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Farmers Loan & Trust Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York have established headquarters at Camp Stuart, Virginia, for the sale of service checks. These checks are authorized by the United States Government and are sold to the men of the American expeditionary forces at the official rate agreed upon between Washington and Paris. No commission is charged by the trust companies. Gaston J. Cramer, representing the Equitable Trust Company of New York, is at present located at Camp Stuart.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP'S GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, net profits of \$3,196,415 compared with \$2,458,204 in the previous year.

CANADA'S DEBT INCREASES

OTTAWA, Ont.—The net debt of Canada, on June 30, 1918, was \$840,573,167, an increase during June of \$12,179,397.

WEATHER

Official prediction by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight; Wednesday, probably local showers; light winds generally south-west.

For Southern New England—Cloudy to night and Wednesday, probably showers; showers tonight and Wednesday, except fair in Maine; gentle winds, mostly south-east.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 71-79 a. m. 82
12 noon 87

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 66 New Orleans 76
Buffalo 66 New York 74
Chicago 66 Philadelphia 72
Cincinnati 66 Pittsburgh 66
Denver 66 Portland, Me. 66
Des Moines 66 Portland, Ore. 66
Jacksonville 66 San Francisco 66
Kansas City 66 St. Louis 66
Savannah 66 Washington 66

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Length of day 15:00 Moon sets 12:04 p. m.
Sun rises 5:20 High water, 5:48 a. m., 6:14 p. m.
Sun sets 8:29

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS \$ 50 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	64	63	64	64
Alaska Gold	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alaska Ind.	134	25	134	25
Allis-Chal.	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ag Chem.	91	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Can.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Car Fy.	84	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Ice Sec.	31	31	31	31
Am H & L	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H & L pf.	76	77	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77
Am Inseed.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Lins'd pf.	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar.	111	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar pf.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel Fy.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
Am Smelt pf.	105	105	105	105
Am Tel. & Tel.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Wool pf.	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Wr't pf.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Zinc.	19	19	19	19
Anacosta.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
Atchafalaya.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bald Loco.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Beth Steel.	81	81	81	81
Beth Steel B.	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel Spt.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
BFGoodrich.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
Booth Fish.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brook R T.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Burns Bros.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte Cop. etc.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butte & Sup.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Pac Cor.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cal Petrol pf.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can Pacific.	147	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cer de Pas.	34	34	34	34
Ct Leather.	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
Chan Motor.	83	83	83	83
Ches & Ohio.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM&STP pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
CM&STP pf.	75	75	75	75
Chi R & P.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Chi R & P pf.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi R & P pf.	73	73	73	73
Chile Cop.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chino Cop.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
Col Fuel.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Gas & El.	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Prod.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cruc Steel.	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban C Sug.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban C Sug. pf.	81	81	81	81
Del & L.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del & L.	162	162	162	162
Elrie.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Elrie pf.	32	32	32	32
Fisher Body.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Motors.	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	152	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	151
G Motors pf.	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Granby Min.	77	77	77	77
Gr Nor pf.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr Nor pf.	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Green Can.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Has & Bar.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inspiration.	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harv of N. J.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int C Cor pf.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Mer Mar.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int Mer Mar. pf.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
*In Nickel Ct.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Paper.	36	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So.	18	18	18	18
Kelley Tires.	49	49	49	49
Kenne Cop.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lack Steel.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laclede Gas.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loose Wiles.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
L-Wist pf.	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maxwell 1st pf.	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maxwell 2d pf.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mex Petrol.	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miami.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midvale St.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo K & T.	54	54	54	54
Mo Pacific.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mo Pacific pf.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat C & C.	18	18	18	18
Nat Enamel.	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Lead.	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Con.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY Central.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
NY N H & H.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
N Y N H & H.	103	103	103	103
North Pac.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
O Cities Gas.	37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ont Silver.	11	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Ohio Fuel.	43	43	43	43
Penna.	44	44	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Pere Marq.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
P-A pf.	97	97	97	97
P & W Va.	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed St.	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ray Con.	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading.	88	89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repub I & S.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	91	92
Rumely pf.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
Ry Steel Sp.	60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sinclair Oil.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
So Pacific.	83	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
So Ry.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
So Ry pf.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
St L & S F.	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Studebaker.	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tenn Gas.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Co.	147	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pac.	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Unifruit.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
UnysSF.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
US C P.	15	15	15	15
US Rubber.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
US Steel.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper.	81	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
*V-C Chem.	49	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf B.	25	25	25	25
West Union.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westinghse.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$

Willis-Over... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
W-O pf... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilson Co... 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wis Cent... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Ex-dividend.

ARBITRATION FOR
ELEVATED WAGES

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Street carmen's representative met with the Boston Elevated Railway Company trustees and President Brush this morning with regard to the request of the men for an increase in the present rate of wages and it was agreed to submit the matter to the National War Labor Board at Washington.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

July	28.00	28.25	27.99	28.15
Oct	24.75	24.98	24.72	24.98
Dec	24.14	24.39	24.11	24.39
Jan	23.88	24.08	23.83	24.08
March	23.81	23.95	23.72	23.86

LIVERPOOL, England — Spots opened quiet; prices unchanged. Sales 9000 bales; receipts—none. Good middings new 22.67d.; middings old 20.04d.; futures old contracts July 19.89. At 12.45 p. m. good middings 22.67d.; middings 22.04d.

SHOE SITUATION RATHER TRYING

price. Some buyers have placed orders for August hides at a price to be named, be what it may.

It will be seen, therefore, that the

New York—A. Pollett; U. S.
The Christian Science Monitor is on
file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather
Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

WHEAT FIGURES MAKE RECORD
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A new record was set Monday when 1051 cars of

been exported.

The Tennessee Petroleum Company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent payable in monthly installments

serve cash resources, to be in a position to further develop production from its own resources, and have accordingly reduced the dividend to the above rate.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carbon Steel Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, net profits after taxes of \$504,378; dividend reserves, etc. \$476,750; surplus \$27,628.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A866."

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW SERIES IN AMERICAN RACE

Western Clubs Are Scheduled to Open Their Third Set of Games in the Second Invasion of the East This Afternoon

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	48	32	.600
Cleveland	47	38	.553
New York	45	36	.556
Washington	41	40	.506
St. Louis	38	41	.481
Chicago	38	41	.481
Detroit	32	45	.413
Philadelphia	22	45	.329

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston 3, Chicago 1.

Cleveland 5, New York 3.

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.

Washington 6, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.

Detroit at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

Cleveland at Washington.

Boston at New York.

Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Washington at Cleveland.

Chicago at Detroit.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Boston at New York.

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Philadelphia at St. Louis.

GREAT PLAINS TENNIS SERIES

Preliminary Round Matches in Men's Championship Played on Rockhill Club Dirt Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Despite adverse conditions, entrants in the third annual Great Plains tennis tournament for men set the event a long way toward the second round by using the dirt courts late into the evening at the Rockhill Club Monday. Upsets were absent in the few matches contested. C. R. Steele, who came all the way from Kingfisher, Okla., to play in the doubles with C. T. Speke, fell before P. C. Howard, 6-0, 6-1.

The other visiting players won their matches with ease. The results:

Preliminary Round

Frank Howard defeated C. R. Steele, Kingfisher, Okla., 6-0, 6-1.

John Cunningham defeated Francis Fitzpatrick by default.

R. A. Connett defeated Marion Waltnier by default.

Bert Bailes defeated B. B. Bell by default.

S. C. Ward defeated J. M. Forrester by default.

Frank Motz defeated A. B. Hardenburgh by default.

Arthur Sternberg defeated Dr. F. E. Wilhelm, 6-4, 6-4.

First Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Second Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Third Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Fourth Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Fifth Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Sixth Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Seventh Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

Eighth Round

Heath Moore defeated John Fraser, 6-1, 6-5.

Clarence Peterson defeated J. H. Felt, 6-4, 6-4.

A. V. Marty defeated Louis Fuller by default.

A. H. Dickson defeated H. E. Wood by default.

D. O. M. Bonebrake, Des Moines, defeated Morris Moore, 6-4, 6-1.

J. G. Thrauh, Rockyford, Colo., defeated Wallace Kunz, 6-0, 6-2.

H. B. Bennett defeated C. S. Daniels, 6-0, 6-3.

Hubert Allen defeated John Poles, 2-6, 6-3, 6-0.

Walter Schmetz defeated M. H. Butler, 6-3, 6-3.

W. J. Krebs defeated John Ryan, 6-0, 6-3.

PICKUPS

Brooklyn made 14 hits to eight for Pittsburgh yesterday and yet lost the game.

The Chicago White Sox are giving Catcher Rexford Stover of Bath, Me., a trial.

The St. Louis Cardinals have raised \$60,000 more toward squaring their accounts.

The Philadelphia Athletics had a field day at bat yesterday, getting 25 hits in 65 times up, an average of .384.

Winning three out of four games from the world champions is a pretty good showing for the Boston Red Sox.

That was a great series Cleveland and New York concluded yesterday. Six games were played and they resulted in an even break.

Brooklyn and St. Louis are now tied for last place in the National League standing. It is a great battle between these teams to get out of that place.

The question of the Eastern League continuing to the end of the season seems to rest on whether its players are required to leave the teams for some productive employment.

The three outfielders of the Boston Red Sox did not have a single chance in yesterday's game, and only two balls were hit outside of the diamond by the Chicago players.

The release of Catcher Archer, by the Pittsburgh club takes from the major leaguers one of the great catchers which the game has produced. It is probable that he will be picked up by some other club before many days.

There were three home runs in the two major leagues yesterday, two of them being made in the National. Wood of Cleveland made the one in the American and Southworth and Bigbee of Pittsburgh those in the National.

Scott Perry, the pitcher who is causing the differences existing between the National and American leagues, joined the pitchers who have won two games in an afternoon yesterday. He pitched two innings of the first game and all of the second.

Joe Wood, the former Boston Red Sox pitcher who is playing a regular position in the outfield for Cleveland, had a perfect day at bat yesterday, getting four hits in as many times up. One of his hits was a home run which dissolved the tie existing at that time.

It was his fourth home run of the season, all of which have been made at the Polo Grounds, New York.

At Washington the party will call upon the President. At Gettysburg they will visit the battlefield and witness an armored tank exhibition.

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THE BALKANS AS AN "AUSTRIAN SPHERE"

Bulgarian Papers Intimate That Dual Monarchy, With Bulgaria, Is Intended to Dominate the Peninsula

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—Much of the comment in both Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian papers on the recent visit of the Emperor Karl to Sofia and Constantinople was remarkable for an evident desire to intimate that in future the Balkans are to be regarded as the special sphere of influence of the Dual Monarchy and its Bulgarian ally, and for its insistence upon the importance of the visit from that point of view.

A point upon which much emphasis was laid was the wording of the toasts exchanged by the Emperor Karl and King Ferdinand at the banquet in honor of the former. No less an authority than M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, assured a representative of the Az Est that the reference in those toasts to the future neighboring relations of the two countries meant that "united Bulgaria and the Dual Monarchy will have common frontiers," while the Echo de Bulgarie, the organ of the Bulgarian Foreign Office, wrote in this connection: "The fact that the great Danubian monarchy will in future immediately adjoin our territory assures us of an efficacious defense against attacks. And for that reason Bulgarian public opinion greeted the passage in the toasts referring to the common frontier with particular joy. The immediate vicinity of Austria-Hungary, besides being a strategic necessity for both countries, has immense economic advantages for both. When the fighting stops, the economic struggle will begin more fiercely than ever. The common frontier between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria will be an immeasurably valuable pledge for the extension of the commerce of the two countries."

Meanwhile passages in the Mir and the Prepress respectively are typical of Bulgarian references to the part to be played in the Balkans by Austria-Hungary in the future. The latter organ, commenting on the presence in the young Emperor's entourage of Count Berchtold, remarked that that statesman "was bequeathed to the young sovereign as political advisor" by the Emperor Franz Josef, and observed: "Count Berchtold is truly an eminent personality. He has always come to the aid of Bulgaria, and has the merit of having been the first to make the happy peace of the Balkans and of Europe."

The Mir, for its part, wrote: "In spite of our quarrel with Serbia, we are and shall remain a Slav nation, and therefore have additional reason to be interested in the fate of Austria-Hungary, which, after Russia, is the second Slav country, and which contains the most varied Slav nationalities. These nationalities have retained their belief in themselves and are excellent elements for the formation of a federative state. The success of Austria-Hungary in that direction cannot but be a firm guarantee for peace both in Europe and in the Balkans, which have no other powerful neighbor. In view of this our party has always maintained that the legitimate influence of the Danubian monarchy in the Balkans should never be lost sight of, and for this reason every Bulgarian cannot but be glad to welcome our royal guests."

Austrian, and especially Hungarian papers, have not failed, meanwhile, to respond to the note struck by their Bulgarian contemporaries. Thus the Aikotmany, the organ of the (Roman) Catholic People's Party in Hungary, has written: "Bulgaria has played such a rôle in the world war and has conquered so much territory that in future she will become a decisive factor in Balkan politics. As a result of the Bulgarian-Serbian war, and especially since the attitude of Russia has entirely changed, not only is Bulgaria regarded as the guardian of the peace of the Balkans, but, more correctly, of the Mittel-Europa policy, but, in friendship and closer alliance with the Dual Monarchy, it has become her duty to see that the Balkans cease to be a menace to the peace of the world."

Although Germany has deviated from the eastern policy of Bismarck, who did not wish to sacrifice a single Pomeranian grenadier in the Balkans, her interests in the Balkans still continue to be secondary. Bulgaria lies on the road of German oriental policy, and of her policy of world domination, but Turkey is more important to Germany as a great power. The journey of King Karl and Queen Zita to Sofia and Constantinople is to be interpreted in connection with these important designs, since in this policy of Kultur and peace the Dual Monarchy is called upon to play an important part, allied to Bulgaria and Turkey. It is not merely the forerunner of German interests, but, in consequence of geographical and ethnographical conditions, its historical trend is eastward."

The Hester Lloyd also published a leading article which read in part: "Austria-Hungary is a geographical and cultural link between the Ger-

man Empire and the eastern members of the Quadruple Alliance. The Kingdom of Bulgaria lies on the road leading from Austria-Hungary to the East. The monarchy never wanted to make conquests in the Balkans nor in the countries of Asia Minor, which are under the scepter of the Sultan; it does not wish to dominate and exploit; it aims at peaceful commerce, at the transmission of goods and of culture between the East and the West. Being cut off from the high seas which offer other states a natural way for a magnificent activity in commerce and industry, Austria-Hungary is impelled to have recourse to the Balkan countries and the Levant which are at her door. The foreign policy of the monarchy pursues the aim of assuring the independent and peaceful development of the nations in the Balkans as a prerequisite to all economic progress. Only the young country of Bulgaria showed a proper understanding of the disinterested character of the Austro-Hungarian intentions.

"Bulgaria will be the immediate neighbor of Austria-Hungary. The current of economic traffic will not be subject any longer to the interference of a third ill-disposed party. . . . When the legitimate position of Austria-Hungary was undermined in former years by Russia and Italy, a railway was projected to unite the Danube and the Adriatic; this east-to-west artery was intended to close the commercial routes of Austria-Hungary and to paralyze the monarchy economically. Rumania and Serbia were collaborating in the project. Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian victories have frustrated this and all other Russo-Italian plans for conquest which were intended to eliminate the monarchy from the field of its south-eastern activity."

FOOD OUTLOOK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A cablegram has been received by the government from Dr. J. W. Robertson, who is representing the Canadian Department of Agriculture in England on a special mission. Dr. Robertson states that conditions in Great Britain are improved, which he attributes largely to the American and Canadian campaigns for conservation and increased production, and also to Britain's Food Control regulations. Referring to cereal crops, Dr. Robertson says: "With a considerably increased area, England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields of from 30 to 50 acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable, particularly in dairying. The situation in regard to the supply of food is still dominantly important although safe for the present and reserve stocks must be accumulated against a possibility of some new war contingency. The need for saving and buying war securities is better understood and acted upon here than in Canada, those deriving revenues from farm products which are financed by the government recognize the duty of investing part of their receipts in war bonds to enable the government to continue paying cash for commodities."

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE IMMIGRATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—Canadian immigration and customs officials are keeping careful watch on persons who are making too frequent trips to the American side without first securing necessary credentials. Motor boats are being used by these parties to go across the border to secure liquor chiefly. Hence their reason for settling forth on their journey without making report. Officials may be stationed at points on the American border in this district (Thousand Islands) to apprehend the offenders. The immigration and customs officials are given much latitude to apprehend those who, they believe, are evading the law. Any male person over 18 years of age who leaves Canada without written permission of the Canadian immigration officer or any person who should advise, abet or aid such an offense is guilty of an offense punishable by a fine not exceeding \$2500 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—United States citizens, resident in Canada, find it a particular hardship to have to pay double income taxes. As residents in the Dominion they are compelled to pay the Canadian tax, while so long as they retain their American citizenship, they are also taxed by the United States. At a recent meeting in Montreal the following message was authorized to be sent to the Hon. Claude N. Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington: "A meeting of citizens of the United States resident in Canada was held in Montreal. We desire to make respectful representations to your committee in regard to double taxation with which these citizens are now burdened by the income tax laws of the United States and Canada. We are ready to pay taxes on income derived from the sources in United States, but respectfully suggest that income derived by American residents here from purely Canadian sources should not be taxed also by the United States Government. We desire to do our part in financing the war, but double taxation has become a burden not to be borne without submission to you for relief. We hope your committee will give this matter your earnest and thoughtful consideration."

man Empire and the eastern members of the Quadruple Alliance. The Kingdom of Bulgaria lies on the road leading from Austria-Hungary to the East. The monarchy never wanted to make conquests in the Balkans nor in the countries of Asia Minor, which are under the scepter of the Sultan; it does not wish to dominate and exploit; it aims at peaceful commerce, at the transmission of goods and of culture between the East and the West. Being cut off from the high seas which offer other states a natural way for a magnificent activity in commerce and industry, Austria-Hungary is impelled to have recourse to the Balkan countries and the Levant which are at her door. The foreign policy of the monarchy pursues the aim of assuring the independent and peaceful development of the nations in the Balkans as a prerequisite to all economic progress. Only the young country of Bulgaria showed a proper understanding of the disinterested character of the Austro-Hungarian intentions.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Tours Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

NEW WAUMBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON WHITE MTS., N. H.

Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains
Altitude 1600 Feet
25 Miles Unobstructed View
18 Hole Golf Course—One of the Finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseback Riding, Woodland Trails. Accommodates 500. 105 Rooms with Private Bath.

H. N. TOWNSEND, Mgr.
Booking Office:
Open Until 8 W. 40th St., New York
Tel. Vanderbilt-2280

The **Cliff Hotel**
and Cottages, Historic South Shore, Beach, Scenic, Seaside, Seaside, Seaside.
P. O. (telephone Seaside 350).
On the Ocean Front, Golf, Tennis, Safe, Surf Bathing. 25 Miles from Boston. Efficient Service. Plenty of Sea Food. The Cliff House, one of Boston's best residential hotels. Same management. Booklet.
Herbert G. Summers

THE REAL TOUR
TO AND THRU THE BERKSHIRES

GO TO THE BERKSHIRES OVER THE Real Tour, the short, direct and best trail for Tourists. From all directions lead to the region of magnificent scenery, attractive country places, excellent hotels and unobstructed hospitality. The end of the hills is well worth leading Try It.

Send for Auto Road Map to THE REAL TOUR ASSOCIATION
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IN THE BERKSHIRES
The Greylock
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

A modern hotel noted for its generous hospitality.

HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee

Exclusively for Women!
HOTEL PRISCILLA
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Rates \$1.50 and up per day
Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

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Women going to Boston will find the **FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE** one of the largest hotels in the world exclusively for women, a delightful place to stop. A maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. American plan, 75 cents per day and up. Special rates, board and room by the week. Address: 11 East Newton Street, Boston

Old Natick Inn
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Large, comfortable rooms. Suites with bath. Excellent table. Garage accommodations. Seventeen miles from Boston. Tel. Natick 5610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

The Bellevue
Beach Bluff, Mass. NORTH SHORE

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Booklet on Request. Tel. Lynn 5450.
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The Johnny Cake Inn
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A Beautiful Country Estate, 20 Miles from Boston—State Road.
Chicken and Steak Dinners, \$2.00. Sunday Dinner Served from 1 to 3 P. M., \$1.50.
Rooms for accommodation of Tourists. Special Rates for People Desiring Board by the Week.
MR. M. H. HUBBARD Tel. 5085 Bilerica

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The rendezvous of the discriminating traveler.

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Cann's Sea Grill (Inc.)
Famous for Its Sea Food

Near No. Station, 122-124 Canal St. BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston don't fail to try our famous 4-course Shore Dinner.....\$1.50
Steamed or Fried Clams......35
Broiled Chicken Lobster.....1.00
Also a FISH AND BAKERY DEPARTMENT
Phone Hay 3528

CANADA AND RUSSIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. E. I. Omeltchenko, Foreign Trade Agent of the Central War Industries Committee of Russia, at Washington and New York, after completing a three weeks tour of the Dominion, said that he had specially looked into lumber, apple, sugar beet, cheese, nickel, asbestos, silver fox and linen industries in Canada, while as to the possibilities of Canadian importations from Russia he had made investigations regarding furs, carpets, wool, skins, furs, bristles, casings, sugar beet seeds, carbonate of potash, licorice root and other Russian exports.

NUECES HOTEL
Corpus Christi, Texas
150 Miles from San Antonio

SALT WATER BATHING
SAILING BOATING
PERPETUAL SUNSHINE
and SEA BREEZES

Cool, Restful Nights
European Plan Fireproof
Modern Throughout
200 Rooms, 100 With Bath
\$1.00 up.
O. O. WOODMAN, Manager

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL PURITAN
390 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

This Distinctive Boston House is called by globe trotters one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.

Our booklet contains a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. For motorists, "Thirty Motor Tours Around Boston." Write me for them. It will be a pleasure to serve you in any way I can.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. adjoining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

HEATON HALL
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

in the Berkshire Hills
NOW OPEN
Delightfully located—write for booklet
W. G. HAVILL, Manager.

The Beachcroft
AND COTTAGES
Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

BOATING, BATHING, GOLF
LILIAN T. DAY, Proprietor

PHILADELPHIA Aldine Hotel
Chestnut and Nineteenth Streets
Highest-Class American Plan from \$4.50
European Plan from \$1.50
Within easy walk of shops and railroads
300 Outside Rooms with Baths

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Noted for its high standard of excellence, rooms en suite, private baths, running water in every room; superior cuisine; prompt of efficient service; one of the best located and the best run hotels for tourists.

MORGAN & PATSON

The Shoreham
SPRING LAKE BEACH NEW JERSEY

Located on the lake; two blocks from the ocean bathing beach.
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HOTEL BELVEDERE
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Fireproof, Elegant, Redwood European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

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The Paris of America

"FINEST ALL-YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management. For booklets write Monitor Office, or Alfred S. Amer & Co., Ltd., Props.

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Every Room With Bath and Shower
\$1.50 to \$3.00 Per Day
Home Restaurant With Moderate Prices
OUR AIM IS TRUE SERVICE
WILLIAM J. QUINN, JR.

WESTERN Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL
300 ROOMS ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel owns and operates Dairy, Gardens and Private Garage. Popular Prices.
JOHN B. DODGE, Manager

HOTEL FONTANELLE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

230 ROOMS 230 BATHS
\$2.00 Per Day and up
Management H. Edgar Gregory

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

16 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing. Capacity, 300 guests—White Service. With or Without Private Baths. Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

NEW YORK Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street NEW YORK

Announcing a Third Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere appreciation of the patronage which has made necessary a still further expansion, increasing our capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining room. The high degree of personal service so long characteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath, \$5 and up.

Hotel Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND
Central Park West at 72nd St. NEW YORK

A Hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

Readers of this paper appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of The Majestic. Near the center of interest—Comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

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Hotel Manhattan
in the Center of New York
MADISON AVENUE
42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.
Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.
Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 Per Day

JOHN M. E. BOWMAN, President.
PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

Martha Washington
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)
29 East 29th Street, New York City

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

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Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32nd and 33rd Streets
Subway Station at the Door
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Single Rooms \$1.50 per day upwards.

Advantages
Close to amusement and shopping center. Unique dining hall overlooking Central Park. Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor

Other hotels in New York under same management: MAJESTIC, Central Park West at 72nd St.; HARBOUR, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park); MARTHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by study in any of above hotels.

Albamarle
54th St. at Broadway New York

In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.
ROOM RATES PER DAY
Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50; double, \$2.00.
Single room, private bath, \$2.50.
Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$3.00.
Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.00.
Special Rates by the Week
CHAS. P. ZAZZALI, Mgr., Director

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LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

16 Miles from Albany. Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing. Capacity, 300 guests—White Service. With or Without Private Baths. Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL

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Every Room With Bath and Shower
\$1.50 to \$3.00 Per Day
Home Restaurant With Moderate Prices
OUR AIM IS TRUE SERVICE
WILLIAM J. QUINN, JR.

WESTERN Shirley Hotel
DENVER, COLORADO

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300 ROOMS ALL UP-TO-DATE
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Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4.00.
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San Francisco's likeable HOTEL
American or European Rates Right—Service Right
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European Plan, \$1.50 up.
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Write for literature descriptive of Hotel Plaza.
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OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR
An all-year round hotel of the highest class. American Plan \$2.00 per day and up.

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B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theatre, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates from \$1.50 upward.
Breakfast 60c, Lunch 60c, Dinner \$1.00.
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For particulars at any office 11108, COOK & SON, our special representatives.

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KIDDY AT JONES STREET
A sun-lit outside room \$1.00
One with private bath, \$1.50
50 cents more for two-to-higher
Attractive rates to permanent guests.
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UNION SQUARE & CITY CENTER
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All Single Rooms: All Private Baths
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Splendid Meals
LEO LEBENBAUM, Mgr.

Murphy's Ranch
Camp Life, Tents, Open Air Diningroom

The table is well known for the good home cooking. Rates reasonable, \$11 and \$12 weekly. Address: MURPHY'S RANCH
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Hotel Sacramento
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

One of the Leading Hotels of this city and of the very best class. The only fireproof Hotel in Sacramento.
ALBERT BETTENS, Manager.

VANCOUVER CANADA
HOTEL GROSVENOR

190 Outside Rooms. 50 Baths.
Good Service—Moderate Rates.
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ANDERSON AUCTION CO., Inc.
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BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND
A Great Variety of Articles Gathered From
Everywhere and Sold Cheap for Cash.

S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.
"SHOES OF QUALITY"
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Men's and Boys' Clothes
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Greenhouses, Cambridge and 24th St.
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Huyler's, Whitman's, Page & Shaw's
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GALE-FORD COMPANY
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FINE SHOES
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of Every Description
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
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A. B. C. SAFETY
ALWAYS
BE
CAREFUL
A. B. C. MARKET
10 EAST SEVENTH STREET

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DRAPERIES, FURNISHINGS.
PERIOD STYLES A SPECIALTY.
We contract for entire furnishing of a room,
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E. L. FORD FURNITURE CO.

Biggest MULLIN'S Clothing
Because of
Best
WILMINGTON, Shoes

J. EDW. REYNOLDS & SON
READY MADE CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
100 to 104 W. Sixth St., Wilmington, Del.

Edward W. Pyle & Co.
SHOES, HOSIERY AND CHILDREN'S
WEAR
619 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

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Decorative Furnishings
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Joseph T. Montgomery
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry
229 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS

Keystone Leather Co.
PHILADELPHIA—BOSTON—LONDON
Bristol Patent Leather Co.
PHILADELPHIA—BRISTOL PA.—BOSTON

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AN EXPERIENCED, successful buyer of
furs and dress goods for a Western house, now
in New York, desires to make a change and
return east, best of references. A 20. Monitor,
21 E. 4th St., New York City.

MINE WORKERS PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—A drop of
some 20,000 tons in the coal production
of Cape Breton was caused this
week by the action of the leaders of
the Amalgamated Mine Workers of
Nova Scotia in calling the miners
from the pits for a day's holiday as a
protest against the failure of the
provincial legislature to pass a law
establishing an eight-hour day and an
other law compelling employers to
recognize employees' organization.
Men at some, at least, of the main-
land collieries also ceased work for
a day for the same purpose.

ALIEN QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—It is learned
here that a still closer check is to be
made by the American authorities to
keep aliens out of the United States.
It is stated in official circles that an
order will shortly be made public re-
quiring that all steamers (not in-
cluding ferries or excursion boats)
discharging passengers at American
ports furnish a list of the same to the
American Consulate office regard-
ing the port whence they clear.

CANADA'S NATIONAL DEBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's net debt at
the end of June amounted to \$849,973,
167, an increase during June of \$12,
179,297. Revenue on consolidated fund
account during June amounted to
\$22,469,394 as compared with \$21,823,
589 in June last year. War expendi-
ture for June, 1918, on capital account
was \$14,291,523 as compared with \$9,
256,611 in June last year.

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UNDER the figure of deafness, the Scriptures frequently refer to that state of material-mindedness which is inattentive and unresponsive to the things of Spirit. This symbolism does not, of course, imply that spiritual dullness is necessarily manifested in physical deafness. It was not of the man who was deaf and dumb that Jesus demanded, "Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word." This man was sufficiently responsive to spiritual intuition to allow himself to be brought to Jesus for healing.

Rather was it the Jews, who believed not on him though he had done so many miracles before them, and those whose acute corporeal senses were keyed to persistent dissent from Jesus' every word, that were declared to be wanting in the spiritual ability to perceive and understand divine realities. Referring to Jesus' words concerning this condition, Mrs. Eddy writes, "To those buried in the belief of sin and self, living only for pleasure or the gratification of the senses, he said in substance: Having eyes ye see not, and having ears ye hear not; but ye should understand and be converted, and I might heal you. He taught that the material senses shut out Truth and its healing power." (Science and Health, p. 28.)

When Jesus healed the deaf and dumb man, he stopped the man's ears with his fingers, "and he spit, and touched his tongue; and looking up to heaven, he sighed, and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened. And straightway his ears were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake plain." This act of spitting, which was regarded by the Hebrews as a sign of repudiation, the act of closing the man's ears, and looking away from matter to heaven, or spiritual harmony, all this plainly indicated Jesus' disregard for matter, and his understanding that the faculties of Mind exist apart from matter, and could not therefore be destroyed by matter. Through Christ Jesus' understanding of Truth the man was released from his false belief, and thus the manifestation of bodily discord which, in this case, hap-

pened to be defective hearing and speech, was destroyed. "Knowing that Soul and its attributes were forever manifested through man," Mrs. Eddy says on page 210 of Science and Health, "the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, thus bringing to light the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies and giving a better understanding of Soul and salvation."

The advent of Jesus the Christ heralded the dawn of that spiritual perception to which Isaiah points when he declares, "In that day shall the deaf hear the words of the book, and the eyes of the blind shall see out of obscurity, and out of darkness." This day of Spirit does not refer exclusively to the period of time in which Jesus appeared, but refers to that illumination of spiritual understanding which comes in every age to the consciousness which perceives the spiritual idea of Truth and Love which Jesus revealed and demonstrated. It is this light of spiritual understanding which discloses the unreality of matter and the nothingness of material sense. Then man is seen as the spiritual likeness of God, and all the spiritual senses and faculties of man are known to be inviolate and immortal. This spiritual knowledge heals any and all of the discordant physical conditions produced by the belief that man is finite and material, whether those conditions take the form of diseased ears, eyes, limbs, or of any other impairment. This shows how truly ears are understood, in Science, to be, as Mrs. Eddy says in the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 585), "Not organs of the so-called corporeal senses, but spiritual understanding." And the deaf are not therefore merely those mortals who suffer from a belief of defective tympanum, but all of those material conditions of thought which, governed by the corporeal senses, are incapable of perceiving and becoming responsive to the harmony of divine Mind.

The belief that man's faculties are material, leads to admissions of error in every other direction. Thus to the belief that hearing is material is added

the belief that sound is material. Sound is just as much apart from matter as are the faculties through which sound, substance, and color are perceived. For example, Beethoven did not lose his sense of music in his deafness. His acute inward tonal sense found expression in many noble compositions after he was unable, to mortal sense, to hear them. Those artists, indeed, who have interpreted audibly the great composer's works, may very possibly not have perceived the more ethereal music, which, to him, transcended material sound. This would be even more true of the untutored sense which reveals mergely in the sensuous ecstasy of melody. Nevertheless, however profound the musician's human knowledge of music may be, if it is not subordinated to spiritual understanding it has not the power to redeem him from the belief that hearing is material and that both sound and hearing may be lost. Sound, in reality, is spiritual, not material, and as an idea of Mind, it is healing and redemptive in its effects. It is heard only through the spiritual faculty which apprehends Truth, and this spiritual perception stills all mortal discord.

Instance after instance is recorded in the Bible of those who experienced conscious communion with God. The voice of Mind speaks to consciousness whenever thought is spiritualized to the point of responsiveness to Truth. It may come, as in certain Scriptural instances, as sound, or it may come in the deep silences of spiritual joy and peace. But always, the harmony of real being when heard, that is, when spiritually understood and heeded, brings redemption and healing from the limitations and death imposed by the corporeal senses. "The hour is coming, and now is," said Jesus, "when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live."

In Quiet Garden-Ways

Midsummer blooms within our quiet garden-ways;
A golden peacock down the dusky alley strays;
Gay flower petals strew—
Pearl, emerald, and blue—
The curving slopes of fragrant summer grass;
The poplars are clear as glass
Between the white cups of the lily-flowers;
The currants are like jeweled fairy-bowers;
A dazzling insect worries the heart of a rose,
Where a delicate fern a filmy shadow throws,
And airy as bubbles the thousands of bees
Over the young grape-clusters swarm as they please.

The air is pearly, iridescent, pure;
These profound and radiant noons mature,
Unfolding even as odorous roses of clear light;
Familiar roads to distances invite
Like slow and graceful gestures, one by one
Bound for the pearly-hued horizon and the sun. . . .
—Emile Verhaeren.

The Historian's Aim

The true historian, therefore, seeking to compose a true picture of the thing acted, must collect facts and combine facts. Methods will differ, styles will differ. Nobody ever does anything like anybody else; but the end in view is generally the same, and the historian's aim is truthful narration. Maxims he will have, if he is wise, never a one; and as for a moral, if he tell his story well, it will need none; if he tell it ill, it will deserve none.—Augustine Birrell.

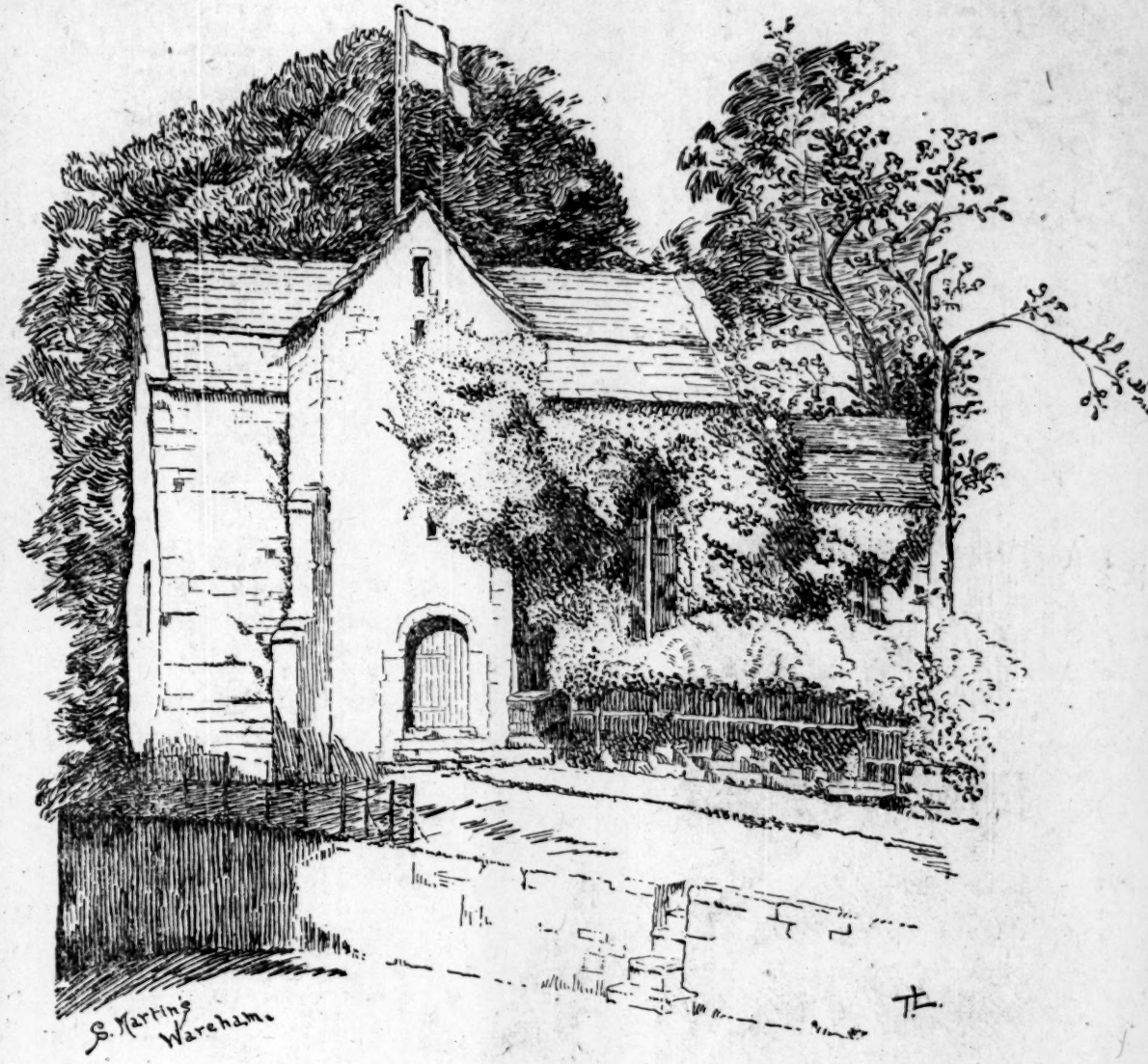
The Man Who Matters in India

"You will see many things and people in India," said the Member of Council, "but do not forget the Man who Matters."

"Meaning thereby?" I inquired.
"Meaning the cultivator of the soil. India, recollect, consists mainly of him."

"That is a fact which nobody wishes to grasp the conditions of Indian life should for a moment ignore," Sidney Low writes in "A Vision of India." "It is also one of the reasons why, to the ordinary tourist, the customary autumn trip is so unsatisfying; for it gives him little real insight or information in return for long and dusty railway journeys. . . . He goes in at one of the two great sea-gates and emerges at the other; having in the interim spent more or less time at Delhi, Agra, Benares, and perhaps at Madura, Conjevaram, El-lora, and Ahmedabad, with a run up to Simla or Darjiling for a look at the snow-ranges. He will have seen some interesting towns, some wonderful temples and ancient monuments, and some picturesque scenery. But of the Indian people he will know little more than when he set out from home. For the Indian people do not live in the cities. Their habitat is in the country, to which five-sixths of them belong; the overpowering majority of them are villagers."

"They differ widely among themselves, these Indian villagers, and it would be strange if they did not, seeing how various is the outward aspect and climatic character of the vast country they cover. In the far South the tiny thatched huts are buried deep in a tropic growth of lush green vegetation, and the little half-naked brown people paddle about in their wet rice-fields, in the shade of dense palm-groves or in the rank growths overlooking blue salt-water lagoons—turquoises set among emeralds. It is like passing from Sicily to Poland to travel to the Northern plains, and make acquaintance with the villages of the Punjab, standing bare and gaunt over their sun-scorched fields. . . . But widely as they vary, the Indian peasants have some points in common. One is that they are essentially villagers—men of the village, in the literal sense. They do not live in scattered farms, each isolated amid its own arable and pasture. The farmer, be he owner or tenant, lives by, but not on his land. His house, his sleeping-place and eating-place, the lairs of his cattle, his children, and his women, are in the crooked wynds of the hamlet. His fields lie outside, and he goes to them for work in the daytime, returning, like his beasts, his buffaloes and cows and bullocks, after sundown. In Indian terminology, technical and colloquial alike, the word 'village' has a meaning rather like that of the old English township: it signifies not only a cluster of houses and farmsteads, but also all the lands belonging to, or cultivated by, the owners and inhabitants of the settlement. The Indian peasant, almost universally, is a gregarious social animal. . . . Thus it ensues that, whatever he



St. Martin's, Wareham

As the wayfarer passes over the causeway southwards, and climbs the short hill at the entrance of Wareham town, he sees, just upon the hilltop, and set above the highway almost upon the town walls, the remnant of the old Saxon church of St. Martin. One glance at the little gray pile will surely bring a second, probably followed by the desire to mount the few stone steps in the wall and look within the door: at the ponderous timbers supporting the roof, at the

arch which spans the chancel, of Norman design and bold in outline, and at the Saxon window in the body of the chapel—telling of pre-Norman days.

Frescoes once gave a touch of warmth to the walls, and under the scaling wash, one can discern colored texts and "pious admonitions," as Hutchins expresses it, in his History of Dorset, dim and almost obliterated by the years wherein none have come to seek admonition. The voice of the preacher has long ceased to gather

the people, for it is one hundred and eighty and more years since it was heard. The last congregation assembled in the nave, flocked in for sanctuary from the "great fire" which devastated two-thirds of the town in 1762. Spreading their bedding upon the stone floor, many sheltered within the church for weeks.

Closing the door and following the flagged path on to the roadway again, one turns to give another look: the tower carried up to the height of the roof, gives a quaint and sturdy effect, and as one pursues one's way, one is glad to think of the ivy clinging about it, as if to support with its affection the fabric no longer preserved for its original purpose.

To My Friend, G. N., From Wrest

Such pure and uncompounded beauties bless
This mansion with an useful comeliness,
Devoid of art, for here the architect
Did not with curious skill a pile erect
Of carved marble, touch or porphyry.
But built a house for hospitality;
No sumptuous chimney piece of shining stone
Invited the stranger's eye to gaze upon.
And coldly entertains his sight, but clear
And cheerful flames cherish and warm him here;
No Doric nor Corinthian pillars grace
With imagery this structure's naked face.
The lord and lady of this place delight
Rather to be in act, than seem in sight.
Instead of statues to adorn their wall,
They choose with living men their merry hall;
Nor think, because our pyramids and high
Exalted turrets threaten not the sky,
That therefore Wreath of narrowness complains,
Or straitened walls; for she more numerous trains
Of noble guests daily receives, and those
Can with far more convenience dispose,
Than prouder piles, where the vain builder spent
More cost in outward gay embellishment
Than real use; which was the sole design
Of our contriver, who made things not fine,
But for service. . . .
—Thomas Carew (Seventeenth Century).

Friendly Trees

My fancy has always found something very interesting in an orchard. Apple trees, and all fruit trees, have a domestic character which brings them into relationship with men. They have lost, in a great measure, the wild nature of the forest tree, and have grown humanized by receiving care, and by contributing to the wants of mankind. They have become part of the family; and their individual characters are as well understood and appreciated as those of the human members. One tree is harsh and crabbed, another mild; one is churlish and illiberal, another is free with its bounties. Even the shapes of apple trees have great individuality, into such strange postures do they put themselves, and thrust their branches so grotesquely in all directions. And when they have stood around a house for many years, and held converse with successive dynasties of occupants, and gladdened their hearts so often in the fruitful autumn, then it would seem almost sacrilege to cut them down.—Hawthorne.

Théophile Gautier and His Cats

One of Gautier's peculiarities is love for cats. As soon as he could conveniently do so, he afforded himself the luxury of twelve of the handsomest felines that money could purchase. It was an interesting sight to behold this Hercules in his writing-room playing with his regiment of cats, whom he had taught to love one another as they did himself. When some of them broke a valuable object of art—his study, by the way, was a curiosity shop—he seriously deliberated upon getting rid of them; but when the man he had engaged came to remove the obnoxious pets, he relented and sent him away. He named each one of them after some well-known person to whom he fancied it bore some resemblance, physical or otherwise. He seldom wrote anything without a cat or two in his lap.—Maurice Mauris.

Summer Dawn

"The gray dawn awoke and stole with trailing robes across earth's floor. At her footsteps the birds roused from sleep and cried a greeting; the sky flushed and paled conscious of coming splendor; and overhead a file of swans passed with broad, strong flight to the reeded waters of the sequestered pool."

"Another hour of silence while the light throbbed and flamed in the east," Michael Fairless says in "The Roadmender," "then the larks rose harmonious from a neighboring field, the rabbits scurried with ears alert to their morning meal, the day had begun."

"I passed through the coppice and out into the fields beyond. The dew lay heavy on leaf and blade and gossamer, a cool, fresh wind swept clear over dale and down from the sea, and the clover field rippled like a silvery lake in the breeze."

"There is something inexpressibly beautiful in the unused day, something untouched in the fact that it is still untouched, unsoiled; and town and country share alike in this loveliness. At half-past three on a June morning even London has not assumed her responsibilities, but smiles and glows lighthearted and smokeless under the caresses of the morning sun."

Debts That I Owed

If I have dared to surrender some imitation of splendor,
Something I knew that was tender,
Something I loved that was brave,
If in my singing I showed songs that I heard on my road,
Were they not debts that I owed,
Rather than gifts that I gave?
—Stella Benson.

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In these times we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.—Heine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1918

EDITORIALS

No Hugger-Mugger

WHILST the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag, is explaining to that body something of which every wide-awake person was long ago aware, namely that the retirement of Dr. von Kuehlmann meant no break in the German peace offensive, and whilst semi-official Austro-German peacemongers are endeavoring to get a hearing, by the back door in Stockholm and Berne, Mr. Lloyd George has been telling the British Empire, at a dinner given by Lord Beaverbrook to the Canadian editors visiting the country, that the peace when it comes must be no "hugger-mugger" affair, but a real peace, necessitating the god of brute force being burnt, once and for all, in his own furnace. Now Mr. Lloyd George, of course, knows perfectly well that the brute force out of which wars are fashioned is mental and not physical in its substance. Had it not been, that is to say, for half a century of education, not only on the floor of the Reichstag and in the barracks square, but in the counting-house and the factory, in the lecture room and the laboratory, and even in the churches, the German people would never have surrendered so completely to the doctrine of kultur as to have permitted the Hammer-God to make his latest attempt to smash the liberties of the world, to proclaim war a biological necessity, and to enthrone the Israelitish conception of Jehovah in the place of the Christian ideal of the Christ.

Therefore when Mr. Lloyd George talks of hurling Thor into his own furnace, once and for all, he is, of course, talking in a Pickwickian sense. The only way in which Thor can ever be consumed in any furnace is the way in which the founder of Christianity explained, through the symbolism of the refiner's fire, that the sins of humanity should be destroyed. The refiner burned his material in the flame in order to separate the gold from the dross, and it is only as the gold of man's spiritual perception is separated from the dross of his material instincts, that the Hammer-God will be burnt to extinction in his own furnace.

Mr. Lloyd George was not, however, expecting that his words would be analyzed in such a way, nor did he frame them with an intention of submitting them to such an analysis. He was speaking as a statesman to the press; and, as such, he was dealing with what Mr. Gladstone was so fond of describing as the range of practical politics. In other words, he was telling the peacemongers, whether Stockholmites or visitors to Berne, whether ministers in the Reichstag or more exalted correspondents of Sixtus, that the peace, which is going to be signed at the close of the present war, is to be a peace which will be dictated by the Allies and not framed by the Central Powers. In plain English, he is warning von Hertling that, when he talks of using Belgium as a pawn in peace negotiations, he is merely heightening the original offense of the "scrap of paper," and that the sooner he realizes this, the better it will be for Germany. If the Chancellor had available a copy of the Oxford Dictionary he would have discovered, by consulting it, that "hugger-mugger" is an old English word, which means anything of a muddled description. What Mr. Lloyd George was endeavoring to say, then, in a way which all his hearers would fully understand, was that when the peace did come, it was going to be a reasoned, carefully thought out document, aimed at preventing a repetition of the ideals of kultur, and hedged about with every conceivable guarantee against future breaches of faith on the lines of the "scrap of paper."

In the drawing up of these peace terms the Prime Minister explained, the Dominions would have a great voice. They had been, as it were, drawn into the present struggle, practically without consultation, owing to the suddenness with which the blow fell. The home government had, indeed, no time to consult the Dominions, much less the marches of the Empire. It had to come to the assistance of France with the utmost swiftness possible unless Germany were to be allowed to strike a decisive blow whilst her opponents were talking. In making its decision the Mother Country had to trust, therefore, entirely to the loyalty of the Empire, and not in a single instance had that loyalty failed. This, however, made it only all the more right and necessary that the Empire should have a decisive voice in the terms of peace, and, indeed, Mr. Lloyd George declared, that, within the next few weeks, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Newfoundland, and South Africa would agree with the cabinet in London on the details of the British terms, which already they practically had agreed to in substance. The Prime Minister went, however, much further than this. He declared that the Mother Country must never again be left alone to commit the Empire to so terrific an undertaking. He insisted that there must be instituted an Empire Council, to the united wisdom of which would be referred all future decisions of so momentous a nature as that forced upon Mr. Asquith's cabinet, on its own responsibility, in July, 1914.

Here is exhibited in excelsis the utter inability of the German Government to understand its neighbors. The famous Potsdam Council gambled, amongst other things, on the rupture of the British Empire, faced by a war with Germany. The warnings of Prince Lichnowsky passed unheeded. The omens were so auspicious, the Foreign Secretary in Berlin told the Ambassador in London, that whatever the decision of the British Empire, the Fatherland must "simply risk it." And indeed, the Leipzigerstrasse declared that it had information that the Dominions would be only too glad of such an excuse to sever themselves from the Mother Country. As a result, Herr von Jagow was to see the great Dominions take their place without hesitation by the side of the Mother Country. He was to see the whole British Empire

face the Central Powers down to the tiniest of its protectorates. And now, in his enforced retirement, he sees the component parts of the British Empire preparing the terms of peace, which they will demand from Germany, and the Prime Minister in London arranging for the future welding together of the Empire in a way which shall give every part of it a voice in the imperial decisions which are to come.

It is not much to be wondered at, therefore, that the great German peace offensive goes on. If the Chancellor fails to get through at Stockholm as von Hindenburg failed to get through at St. Quentin, he renews his attack in Berne, as von Hindenburg renewed his at Ypres. Failing to get through at Ypres he calls in "My dear Sixtus," just as Marshal von Boroëvic was called in on the Piave, and on the rout of "My dear Sixtus" turns again to the Herr Doctor, as though he were von Below at Montdidier. All this has proved, however, to no purpose, and it has very largely proved to no purpose owing to the breakdown of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology. Not so very many weeks ago it was emphatically stated, in these columns, that the work of the Bureau was proving daily more abortive, and, indeed, that fact is becoming plainer and plainer every minute. The mental gas of Berlin is proving even less efficacious than the gas in von Hindenburg's reservoirs in the trenches. And, as it fails to act, the Allies become more and more categorical in their warnings, which Mr. Lloyd George has finally crystallized in the words "no hugger-mugger peace."

Dr. Naon's Special Mission

WHEN Señor Don Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador of the Argentine Republic to the United States, departed for his own country, almost immediately following the Count von Luxburg exposure, the decision of the Argentine Congress to break with Germany, and the refusal of President Irigoyen to approve that decision, it was the commonly accepted belief in Washington that his purpose was to convince his government of its mistake in withholding sympathy and support from the United States and the Allies. During the Ambassador's presence in Buenos Aires, however, nothing was reported to show that, if this were his purpose, he was succeeding.

At all events, so far as the relations between Argentina and Germany are concerned, matters, during Dr. Naon's closer contact with the Irigoyen government, have remained in statu quo. It was only after his departure, with the purpose of resuming his duties in Washington, that any news of a character likely to lead Americans to think more favorably of the disposition of Argentina reached the north. This news was to the effect that, on the vote in the Chamber of Deputies as to whether or not Bastille Day should be celebrated, the friends of the Allies were victors over both the pro-German element and the neutrals.

Notwithstanding the apparent failure of Dr. Naon to win over the Irigoyen government to the allied cause, it is announced that he has returned to Washington at the head of a mission whose principal business is the negotiation of a loan from the United States of \$40,000,000, the resources of the southern republic to be offered as security for the same. The United States has been making great advances of cash, and extending practically unlimited credit to other nations of late, without asking security of any kind, but entirely on the strength of friendships established and cemented by association in a common cause. It would be premature to say that Dr. Naon is offering with Argentina's unquestioned securities a promise of sympathy or cooperation with the United States in the great war, since none of the details have been made public, but it is not too early to say that public opinion in the United States will positively refuse sanction to any form of bargaining with President Irigoyen and his party. They have had ample time and opportunity to display any friendship they may have felt for the United States since April, 1917, but they have taken no advantage of either. There is nothing to show that, even now, they are inclined to side with civilization.

It is necessary, however, that the difference between the Argentine people and their present government shall be recognized. Strictly speaking, the real sentiment of the southern republic has been, and is today, with the United States and the Allies, but this sentiment has thus far been overridden. There are, nevertheless, signs that it is reasserting itself in no uncertain way, and, this being the case, it will do no harm if the Washington government shall postpone definite action on the Naon proposal until the majority which, the other day, compelled recognition of the Bastille celebration shall have obtained control of national policies.

The time and the incident appear to be propitious for a revival and application of the famous declaration, in 1796, of Charles C. Pinckney, the American Ambassador to France slightly paraphrased, "Millions for reward, but not one cent for purchase!"

The Migratory Bird Treaty

THE executive branch of the United States Government is empowered to enter into treaties with foreign nations, but the judicial branch may, in certain cases, render such treaties invalid, while, if the agreements are not satisfactory to Congress, and involve any action by that body, the legislative branch may render them nugatory. Thus, to give real strength and movement to international conventions, the three branches of the federal government should be in accord. An interesting illustration is afforded by the Migratory Bird Treaty recently signed by the President. The treaty was agreed to long ago, but questions arose as to the power of the federal government to dispose of a subject over which the states had, in the past, generally asserted and exercised jurisdiction. Canada being the first nation on the North American Continent to become involved in the present war, and realizing the vital necessity of protecting its crops, sought to enter into a treaty with the United States which would guarantee the protection of useful birds flying at intervals hither and thither between the two countries.

The Dominion Government found no difficulty in

arousing interest in its purpose across the border, and it required no time for the proper authorities in these neighboring nations to agree upon the terms of a measure designed to protect birds now regarded by instructed agriculturists as of inestimable value in crop production. The treaty framed sought to shield from destruction, and perhaps from annihilation, various game birds, including water fowl, migratory insectivorous birds, including bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, meadow larks, thrushes, wrens, and many others more or less familiar on the farms of the United States and Canada. Among the game birds, those specifically named were the auk, the grebe, the gull, the heron, the petrel, and the tern.

There already existed in the United States a migratory bird law, and several of the individual states had sought, through legislation, to safeguard certain of the feathered species. On the other hand, antipathy to certain birds, elsewhere believed to be useful, existed in some of the sovereign commonwealths. An Arkansas court, following agreement on the treaty, decided that bird control belonged to the state and not to the nation, and the point was taken to the United States Supreme Court. Interjected into the controversy also was the question whether the executive branch of the government could make treaties of this kind without the concurrence of the legislative branch. As an interesting example of the lengths to which contention over a matter of this kind may be carried, it is worth while to point out that there were some persons who insisted that if the executive branch could make and enforce a treaty of this character, overriding the authority of an individual state, it could also, for instance, impose a Japanese immigration treaty upon California.

It speaks eloquently for the neighborly feeling existing between the United States and Canada that the disposition on the southern side of the line, from the beginning, was to comply with the wishes of the Dominion, and to make this compliance effective, regardless of minor issues. In due course, Congress enacted laws essential to the enforcement in the United States of every provision in the convention, and the President's signature has now made the treaty wholly effective. Action might well have been more expeditious, but as a matter of fact, in the absence of a treaty, the provincial and Dominion authorities in Canada and the federal and state authorities in the United States have, especially during the last two years, been enforcing existing bird protection laws within their respective jurisdictions with intelligence and fidelity, and in the spirit behind the treaty. As a result, birds have multiplied in both countries, and, while it is not possible to give figures showing the gain, it is possible to point to harvest yields without precedent in both the Dominion and the Republic.

A Canadian Homestead

THE typical homestead of the Canadian prairie is open to the four winds of heaven. It is possible there is a road leading to it, but one should not rely upon that. The ocular evidences of a thoroughfare are not everything in this great, level land. It would be safer to accept the friendly guide of a compass than to be deluded by the path which, now beaten, now dim, here wide and there merging into the plowed furrows of the "fields," may bob up again by a swamp, or else disappear altogether in the tender haze of the horizon line. The homestead can be seen miles away, a fixed though minute point; the "road," on the other hand, makes no pretense to constancy or permanency.

The homesteader who built the house on the treeless, virgin prairie, or who intends to build one, usually hires himself out to an established farmer in a kind of preliminary apprenticeship. This hiring is one of the essential steps in developing his qualifications. He has to get his hand in, to increase his wherewithal, to acquire the practical knowledge requisite for working his land. As a "homesteader," he has secured a tract of unappropriated land not exceeding 160 acres, on condition of settlement, cultivation and continuous occupancy as a home by him for a definite period, and the payment of certain sums. His initial task is to "break" the prairie, so that the soil can be penetrated alike by sun and frost and transformed into a light, friable mold. So one day, fortified by the hard experience which has helped him to adapt himself to his primitive environment, he gathers to himself some household gods, and, probably accompanied and assisted by a wife, treks for the one spot on the lonely prairie which henceforth, for some years, is destined to be his promised land. His other possessions, of the portable kind, have the same practical character, to say the least. He must have a wagon, and a pair of oxen or horses, and on to the wagon he loads the greater part of his future home and what is to go therewith. A more incongruous "load" could hardly be imagined. Stovepipes may protrude from the midst of bedding, baskets and lanterns cling like barnacles to the strange-looking "craft." The walls and roof of the new house may be slung, by means of lashings, to the sides just above the springs, while the lowly domestic broom probably sticks up at a rakish angle above the litter at the rear, as if symbolical of that temper which has made a clean and triumphant sweep of all the social encumbrances of the past. For a number of years the homesteader will be called upon to make a sacrifice of almost everything he holds dear, for the sake of this great adventure. The teeming world, the humble fireside, kith and kin, known and loved ways, have been left behind, that he may win his birthright to the soil and gain what, after all, must at times seem to him like a phantom freedom.

A few weeks later his first crude home has arisen on the prairie. There is no architecture to speak of. The shelter is little more than a door and a window with some clapboards arranged rectangularly around them. Owing to the race with time and the hurry to conquer the earth, the ends of the clapboards are not sawed off. The stovepipe now stands like a flagless pole above the humble wooden roof. Water barrels and sacks are littered about. There is a grinding wheel, and a bench. Probably there is a tent to relieve the solitude of the shack. There may be a hencoop and a woodpile. A

trail, newly-made, may run left and right from the lowly threshold and lose itself in the field. But plowed furrows are sure to be everywhere, to come up to the door and almost touch it, for nothing must run to waste. Where everything, the man, his cattle, his wife, must yield of their utmost, there is no room for such frivolities as yards and gardens, or hedges or flowers, or lanes and trees. Is not the railroad only two hours' ride away, the schoolhouse a short twenty miles distant, the big town of the prairies a scant day's journey?

It will, of course, be two years before the first crop is garnered, another year, perhaps, before the first rude shanty, with some improvements, will give place to the comfortable farmhouse with its barn, machine shed, granaries, pig pens, and, luxury of luxuries, the telephone! And another five years after that? The homesteader rests for a moment over his plow as he pictures in his mind's eye the coming town with stores and churches, the paved roads and the political caucus, his election to a seat in the local Legislature and, it may be, his final return to the beloved beaten ways of life which he left when he set out in search of the heritage of the prairies.

Notes and Comments

JUST how the recently dedicated Avenue President Wilson, in Paris, runs has not yet been made generally known, but it is to be hoped that its general direction outward is toward Berlin. If it is not, the American legions at the front, and "on the way over," in cooperation with the allied forces, will of course find means of bending it to meet their requirements.

UNDER government control of transportation in the United States, the railroads are, it is announced, to issue tickets good on all lines. The rate will be three cents a mile, and it should make no difference over what road the mile is traveled. The idea of issuing general mileage tickets was broached, and sometimes halfway and half-heartedly tried, under private management, but in the past railroad men never seemed to be able to get far away from the complex system of selling tickets. Not only should railroad tickets be good until used, over any line upon which the holder may care to travel, but unused tickets should be good for their face value at railway ticket offices, rather than be subject to discount by scalpers.

MR. JOHN S. SARGENT is at the British front making sketches. This announcement promises much, not only for art but for history. It has been repeatedly asserted that, owing to the magnitude of operations, the day of battle pictures has passed. What is meant, however, is that the day of the old style of battle picture has gone by. It may safely be left to modern painters of Sargent's class to do something striking with details.

THE long arm of coincidence is notoriously long. Writers of fiction, whose great standby it is, are forever making urgent calls upon it, but every now and again, fact steps in and proves itself once again stranger, in this respect, than fiction. It is surely coincidence at its most whimsical and appropriateness par excellence that the notorious "Angelus resolution" should figure in discussion under the designation "S. J. Res. 164."

"PEACE" and "War," the first paintings which brought fame to Puvis de Chavannes, are the property of the Amiens Museum, and besides these the museum boasts of the mural decorations "Labor" and "Repose," the grand panel "Ave Picardia Nutrix," and "Ludus pro Patria," which were executed specially for the museum. No wonder that these treasures have been a source of anxiety to the French authorities. M. d'Estournelles de Constant proceeded to Amiens with some experts in "démarouflage," and after experiment it was pronounced perfectly possible to detach the paintings from the walls without injury. M. de Constant there and then ordered the necessary scaffolding to be erected, and the removal to be carried out as rapidly as possible. Paris, Rouen, Marseilles, in the old world, Boston, Mass., in the new, all of whom possess Puvis de Chavannes decorations, will congratulate Amiens on having secured the safety of her treasure. The stained glass of the cathedral and its choir stalls also have been removed.

WILLIAM L. EDISON, son of the inventor, has become a private in the United States Tank Corps. Some profess to believe that the service, likely to be called for here is below the capabilities of one who has enjoyed his advantages. Hardly. Unless all accounts are misleading, tank life will afford him an opportunity to put into action all the faculties, natural or acquired, of which he may be possessed.

"WE WERE holed in three places, and ought to have docked to repair. We ran to a neutral South American port. We had, by international law, twenty-four hours for our work. We did not finish properly, but at the end of twenty-three hours we cleared the harbor as we were. That's how the British Navy observes the laws of neutrality." This is part of the story a man on board a vessel which survived the hopeless fight put in by Cradock against von Spee, off the American Coast, told the writer of the "Office Window" in The Daily Chronicle of London. What a different story there would be to tell today when every harbor along the American Coast, except that of Mexico, would receive and welcome any ship of the navies which, for four years, have made the great struggle for freedom possible on the battleground of Europe.

IF THE expectation of former Congressman Samuel L. Powers is realized, and the indications are that it will be, Massachusetts is destined to become a great sheep-raising State after the war, so that, instead of having wide areas of idle land within its boundaries as at present, it will be in a position to build up an all-wool agricultural industry. Not the least of its advantages in this connection will arise from the fact that it will be little more than across the street from farm to factory.